Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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By Samuel Coate Atkinson,

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Temperance Society BEVERAGE.

Burton's Imperial.

THE above is VERY MUCH IMPROVED, and recommended as a pleasant, wholesome beverage. To be had at the manufactory, 8 W corner of Locust and Seventh streets. march 5—3m

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S. POTTER is agent for several of the most extensive Paper Manufacturers in the United States, keeps constantly on hand, at the lowest mill prices, plain or assorted notes, almost every description of paper made in the country.

Orders from abroad thankfully received and promptly attended to. march 12—tf

Bristol Boarding School.

THE Pupils (boys) in this Seminary are carefully instructed in all the usual branches of an English education, by DAVID LUKENS.

march 12—3m

Thomas Earle,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 50 Philadelphia Arcade, East Avenue, up stairs. Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases or Petitions, and other writings drawn on moderate terms. jan. 22—tf

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.

For the Relief and Cure of Hernia or Rupture

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under this complaint, that his highly approved Truss, adapted to the different species of the disease to which adults and children are subject, may be obtained at the Office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given to the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. oct 23—1y

BOOTS & SHOES.

F. & C. Plummer & Co.

INFORM City and Country *Dealers*, that they have an extensive assortment of men's, women's and children's coarse and fine Boots and Shoes for sale, at their manufactory, No. 42 Market street, (up stairs.) Orders thankfully received and promptly filled, by F. & C. PLUMMER & Co.

april 9—3m

DAWSON'S ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 Franklin Place, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and expectation

march 12—tf

LEBANON GARDEN.

JOHN PASCALL respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will commence serving TURTLE

SOUP,

on Saturday next, any time after 11 o'clock, A. M. and continue to do so during the season.

april 23—tf

THE STUDY OF **BOOK-KEEPING.**

C. C. MARSH will commence teaching in ——, the city, in next May, according to future notice

april 16—tf

MONEY.

SEVERAL sums to loan on good security, apply to J. R. Palmer, at the Philadelphia Agency of Real Estate Office, 33 south Fourth street, up stairs.

☞ As Emigrants and Capitalists frequently call at his office to purchase farms, those having land in the country for sale, will do well to send in their orders.—Letters (post paid) promptly attended to.

april 23—4t

Northern Liberty Brush Manufactory,

NO 366 North Second street, opposite William Metzler's Hotel, Philadelphia. The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Machinery Brushes at the most reduced prices. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for past favours; and he hopes his moderate prices, the quality of the articles and strict attention to all orders, will ensure him a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed by the public.

july 3—by THOMAS K. HAND.

Charles C. Raun.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HARRISBURG, PA.

april 30—4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has obtained letters of administration, in the Estate of THOMAS YOUNG, late of the Township of Deptford, Gloucester county, New Jersey and late of the county of Philadelphia, Turner, deceased. All persons having claims against said Estate, are desired to present them without delay, and those indebted therein are requested to make immediate payment to ELIZABETH YOUNG,

april 30—3t* No. 220 North Fifth street.

THE FEMALE SPECIFIC.

It has never failed.

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 160 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter or personally nov 27—1y

Fashionable Establishment,

Of Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE, No. 85 North Third street, opposite Cherry street, intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing offered in the city.

R. R. respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his establishment, confident that his terms and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation.

april 2—3m

Spring Goods.

T. FAUSSET, No. 29 South Second street, has received a handsome assortment of Spring Goods, selected from late importations, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices, among which are dress do's, or summer cloths, a superior article for gentlemen's wear, and ladies riding habits; Persian and Austrian lawns; Oil silk do., French painted muslins and ginghams; black and crepe de Chine shawls and handkerchiefs; rich bland gauze and gauze de soie; Frank and English hose-buttons, superfine gauze flannel, and a great variety of silk goods, &c.

april 16—tf

Practical Book-keeping,

INCLUDING the calculations of Interest, Exchange Insurance, Average on Sales, Marine Loss, &c. in the best commercial manner.

MERCANTILE WRITING,

On the new and celebrated principle of the Counsman Monument, the great desideratum of business writing.

For terms, &c. apply to

T. McLAUGHLIN, Accountant.

Commercial School of Phila., 81 and 62 Arcade.

For the practical efficacy of instruction, the simplicity of several thousand citizens and numerous letters may be referred to. april 23—6*

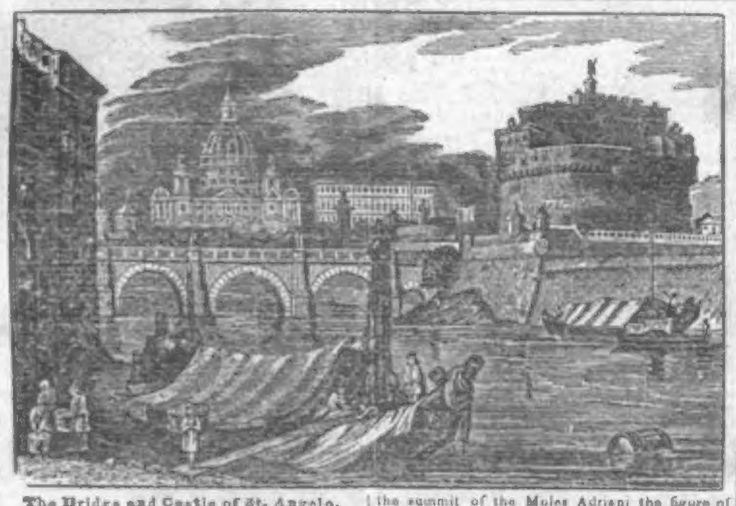
To be Sold at Private Sale,

A TWO story brick HOUSE and LOT at BUSH HILL, on front on Fairview street, the lot running through to Hamilton street, with two frame houses on Hamilton street, and between Schuylkill Seventh street and Fifth street. The above lot is 20 feet by 183 deep. Also, two three story brick Houses in Shippen, near Broad street, lot 16 feet by 60 deep each.

Enquire of WILLIAM WAGNER,

No. 202 Vine street, near Eighth street.

april 9—tf



The Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Vatican, and St. Peter's Rome.

Turn to the Mole which Hadrian rear'd on high,
Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles.—*Byron.*

But thou, of temples old, or altars new,
Standest alone—with nothing like to thee—
Worthiest of God, the holy and the true.—*Byron.*

The view represented in the plate comprises the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Palace of the Vatican, and the Church of St. Peter's.

The bridge of St. Angelo, which formerly bore the title of the Pons Ælius, or Hadriani, from the name of the emperor by whom it was built, crosses the Tiber opposite to the Moles Hadriani, to which it was designed as an avenue. The piers and some of the arches are ancient; but having given way in consequence of the crowd assembled on it during the jubilee of 1450, an accident by which upwards of 170 persons perished, it was renewed by Nicholas the Fifth and was again repaired in 1668, by Clement the Ninth, who erected the balustrade, and placed upon it, with the assistance of Bernini, the ill-conceived statues of angels, which flutter over the water.

The Castle of St. Angelo, the fortress and the state prison of Rome, is constructed from the remains of the celebrated Moles Hadriani, the mausoleum erected by the Emperor Hadrian as a sepulchre for the imperial dead. It appears to have been converted into a fortress during the siege of Rome by the Goths, in 537, when the besieged cast down from its walls the statues and other ornaments of the place upon the assailants. The building, which is circular in its form, and about two hundred and nineteen feet in diameter, rests upon a square base composed of large blocks of peperino, the heart of which is traversed by various sepulchral passages and chambers designed to receive the bodies of the dead. During the middle ages the Moles Hadriani continued to be employed as a place of defence, and is mentioned in the annals of that period, sometimes under the name of the Tower of Crescentius, and sometimes of the House of Theodora.

During the pontificate of Alexander the Sixth, the superstructure of brick which crowns the ancient building was added, and the whole was surrounded by a ditch and rampart with bastions by Urban the Eighth.

When Clement the Seventh was besieged in this fortress by the Imperial troops, the celebrated sculptor Benvenuto Cellini was employed in directing the artillery of the castle. Of the marvellous skill with which he performed the duty he has, in his usual characteristic manner, left an accurate account, which he has embellished with various anecdotes more exciting than credible.

"There passed not a day," he says, "that I did not kill some of the army without the castle. One day, amongst others, the pope happened to walk upon the round rampart, when he saw in the public walks a spanish colonel, whom he knew by certain tokens; and understanding that he had formerly been in his service, said something concerning him, all the while observing him attentively. I, who was above the battery and knew nothing of the matter, but saw a man who was employed in getting the ramparts repaired, and who stood with a spear in his hand, dressed in rose colour, began to deliberate how I should lay him flat. I took my swivel, which was almost equal to a demi-culverine, turned it round, and charging it with a good quantity of fine and coarse powder mixed, aimed it at him exactly: though he was at so great a distance that it could not be expected any effort of art should make such pieces carry so far, I fired off the gun, and hit the man in red exactly in the middle. He had arrogantly placed his sword before him in a sort of Spanish bravado, but the ball of my piece hit against his sword, and the man was seen severed into two pieces. The pope, who did not dream of any such thing, was highly delighted and surprised at what he saw, as well because he thought it impossible that such a piece could carry so far, as by reason he could not conceive how the man could be cut into two pieces. Upon this he sent for me, and made an inquiry into the whole affair. I told him the art I had used to fire in that manner; but as for the man's being split into two pieces, neither he nor I were able to account for it. So falling upon my knees I entreated his holiness to absolve me from the guilt of homicide, as likewise from other crimes which I had committed in that castle in the service of the church. The pope, lifting up his hands, and making the sign of the cross over me, said that he blessed me, and gave me his absolution for all the homicides I had ever committed, or ever should commit, in the service of the apostolical church. Upon quitting him I again went up to the battery, and continuing to keep a constant fire, I scarce once missed all the time; my drawing, my elegant studies, and my taste for music, all vanished before this butchering business; and if I were to give a particular account of all the exploits I performed in this infernal employment, I should astonish all the world; but I pass them by for the sake of brevity."

It was the fortune of Benvenuto Cellini, at a subsequent period, to become a prisoner in the fortress where he had performed these prodigies of gunnery. He contrived upon this occasion to employ his skill in effecting an escape, the particulars of which he has detailed with considerable minuteness in his Memoirs. He succeeded in descending from the battlements of the castle undetected and unhurt; but in attempting to scale one of the outer walls, he fell, and became insensible. On recovering his senses, he imagined he had been beheaded, and was in purgatory. Notwithstanding the injury he had received, he contrived to crawl away; and though the pontiff, Paul III., had himself, in his youth, made his escape from the same confinement, he was again committed to prison, where he suffered incredible hardships, and witnessed still more incredible visions.

The castle of St. Angelo received the appellation which it now bears in the pontificate of Gregory the Great, who, in crossing the bridge of St. Angelo, as he went to offer up prayers for the deliverance of the Romans from a pestilence with which they were afflicted, beheld on the summit of the Moles Adriani the figure of an angel sheathing a sword. In commemoration of this vision, the brazen statue which still crowns the castle was erected, and the building, as already stated, received the name by which it has since been distinguished. It has been long used as a public prison, and contains about four hundred wretched criminals, who have been sentenced to the galleys. The upper apartments, which present little worthy of notice, are used as prisons for the confinement of state criminals. In the principal saloon is exhibited a bust of Hadrian; and this apartment was used as a theatre for the representation of a tragedy during the fifteenth century, under the directions of Cardinal Riario. From the summit of the castle a fine view is presented of the windings of the Tiber.

On Easter Monday a splendid display of fireworks is exhibited from the summit of the Castle of St. Angelo, a spectacle which has been represented by the fiery pencil of Wright of Derby. The first discharge of the fireworks consists of upwards of four thousand rockets, producing a fountain of flame, the magnificence of which it is difficult to imagine. Other devices succeed, and the exhibition is terminated with a shower of rockets like the first.

At an inconsiderable distance from the castle of St. Angelo stands the palace of the Vatican, the principal residence of the supreme pontiff. The vast and irregular mass of buildings which compose this palace were erected at various periods, as the convenience or the taste of successive popes suggested. The early history of the palace is lost in remote antiquity. About the year 590, it was the residence of Charlemagne. Nicholas the Third and Innocent the Second added to the building; and to Nicholas the Fifth it owes the rooms which were afterwards illustrated by the pencil of Raphael. The triple portico was the work of Leo the Tenth: and a new palace was annexed to the edifice by Sixtus the Fifth. Pius the Sixth completed the structure by the addition of the Museo Pio Clementino. The architecture is various, and the effect, consequently, far from pleasing; its being situated upon higher ground than St. Peter's, which it immediately adjoins, injures in some degree the view of that magnificent temple.

The extent of the Vatican is almost incredible. The number of apartments in it, is said, at low computation, to amount to 4422. De la Lande states them to be 11,240; while according to Bonanni they are not less in number than 13,000.

As a treasury of art the Vatican is unequalled in its lavish magnificence. Not only does it contain within its limits the walls of the Sistine chapel, stamped with the genius of Michael Angelo; not only does it comprise the loggie and the stanze of Raphael; but it boasts one of the richest collections in the world of ancient sculpture, and a library of manuscripts of unequalled value and rarity. When to these treasures are added its pavements of ancient mosaic, its columns of prophyry and alabaster, its gates of brass, its ceilings of gold, its richly wrought tapestries, and its long succession of galleries, stored with all that is curious and beautiful in ancient or modern art, it must be confessed, that it is a residence worthy of a potentate who claims to be the head of Christendom.

In close juxtaposition with the palace of the Vatican stands the church of St. Peter, the most magnificent temple of the christian world. It rises, according to some antiquarians, from the site of the Circus of Nero. The apostle, having suffered martyrdom under that emperor, was buried, as tradition reports, in a grotto or cave, now covered by the superb edifice which bears his name; but there is reason to believe that the body of the apostle never reposed in this spot.

At a very early period, and, as it is said, by Constantine, a church was dedicated in this place to St. Peter. In the middle of the fifteenth century, a new edifice was commenced by Nicholas the Fifth, but the ancient church was not entirely removed until the pontificate of Julius the Second, in 1506, when the first stone of the present building was laid.

The history of the building of St. Peter's, and the description of the splendours of its architectural decoration, would literally require volumes to do them justice. The treasures of a succession of pontiffs and the genius of several generations of architects were lavished upon the edifice. During the pontificates of Julius the Second, Leo the Tenth, Adrian the Sixth, Clement the Seventh, Paul the Third, Julius the Third, Pius the Fifth, Gregory the Thirteenth, Sixtus the Fifth, Paul the Fifth, and Alexander the Seventh, the vast work still proceeded; and it was not until three centuries and a half had been consumed in the labour that the mighty mass was completed. The whole sum expended upon the church, before its completion, has been reckoned at forty-seven millions of scudi, upwards of ten millions and a half sterling. It has been said that the building of the church was one of the principal causes of the Reformation, since the expenses of it were so great that the pontiffs were compelled to discredit the Catholic faith by issuing an extra number of indulgences. During the pontificate of Sixtus the Fifth, six hundred workmen were employed day and night upon the cupola, which, by this extraordinary exertion, was completed in the space of twenty-two months. In one story only of the dome eleven hundred beams were employed, one hundred of which were of such magnitude that the arms of two men could not embrace them.

The eye of the traveller is generally deceived as to the vast extent of this edifice, which, from the admirable proportion of its parts, does not present that idea of magnitude which might be expected. So great is the deception, on first entering the church, that the statues of the evangelists appear to be little larger than life, when such in fact is their magnitude, that the pen in the hand of St. Mark is six feet long. It is only gradually, and by comparing the objects before him with himself, that the traveller obtains a correct notion of the colossal temple which he is admiring. The whole length of the church, from wall to wall, is six hundred and nine feet, while the St. Paul's of London measures only five hundred and twenty-one. The length of the Duomo at Milan is four hundred and thirty-nine, and of St. Sophia at Constantinople, three hundred and fifty seven feet. The temples of the ancient world cannot be compared with St. Peter's in point of magnitude. In Rome, the largest of the temples, that of Jupiter Capitolinus, is supposed to have been about two hundred feet in length; and the Parthenon measured two hundred and thirty in length, and ninety-eight in width.

The cupola of St. Peter's has always been represented as one of the most sublime efforts of architectural science. "The cupola," says Mr. Forsyth, "is glorious. Viewed in its design, its altitude, or even its decoration, as a whole, or as a part, it enchants the eye, it satisfies the taste, it expands the soul. The very air seems to eat up all that is harsh or colossal, and leaves us nothing but the sublime to feast on—a sublime peculiar to the genius of the immortal architect, and comprehensible only on the spot." Lord Byron has celebrated, in some of his most splendid verses, the glories of the Dome.

But lo! the dome—the vast and wondrous dome,
To which Diana's marvel was a cell—
Christ's mighty shrine above his martyr's tomb!
I have beheld the Ephesian's miracle—
Its columns strew the wilderness, and dwell
The hyæna and the jackall in their shade;
I have beheld Sophia's bright roofs swell
Their glittering mass i' the sun, and have survey'd
Its sanctuary the while the usurping Moslem prayed;

But thou, of temples old, or altars new,
Standest alone—with nothing like to thee—
Worthiest of God, the holy and the true
Since Zion's desolation, when that He
Forsook his former city, what could be,
Of earthly structures, in his honour piled,
Of a sublimer aspect? Majesty,
Power, Glory Strength, and Beauty, all are aisled
In this eternal ark of worship undefiled.

Enter: its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? it is not lessen'd; but thy mind,
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode wherein appear enshrined
Thy hopes of immortality; and thou
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so defined,
See thy God face to face, as thou dost now
His Holy of Holies, nor be blasted by his brow.

Thou movest—but increasing with the advance
Like climbing some great Alp, which still doth rise,
Deceived by its gigantic elegance;
Vastness which grows—but grows to harmonize—
All musical in its immensities;
Rich marble—richer painting—shrines where flame
The lamps of gold—and haught'st dome which vies
In air with Earth's chief structures, though their frame
Sits on the firm-set ground—and thou the clouds must claim

Thou seest not all; but piecemeal thou must break,
To separate contemplation, the great whole;
And as the ocean many bays will make,
That ask the eye—so here condense thy soul
To more immediate objects, and control
Thy thoughts until thy mind hath got by heart
Its eloquent proportions, and unroll
In mighty gradations, part by part,
The glory which at once upon thee did not dart,

Not by its fault—but thine: Our outward sense
Is but of gradual grasp—and even thine
Knows what we have of feeling most intense
Outstrips our faint expression; even so this
Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice
Fools our fond gaze, and greatest of the game
Defies at first our Nature's littleness,
Till growing with its growth, we thus dilate
Our spirits to the size of that they contemplate.

Of the interior decorations of St. Peter's—its lavish treasures of marbles, its mosaic ceilings, its statues, its paintings, and its innumerable and splendid tombs and temples, no narrative can give an adequate idea. Such is the magnificent scale to which the eye grows accustomed, that the *Baldacchino*, or great canopy, over the high altar, and immediately under the dome, though equal in height to the Farnese palace, one of the loftiest in Rome, does not strike the spectator as remarkable for its altitude. The gilding alone of this canopy, which is of bronze, cost forty thousand scudi, upwards of nine thousand pounds sterling.

The spectacle presented by the devout persons who come to worship in this vast temple has been well painted by a lively and popular writer. "A group of peasants, in grotesque and highly picturesque costumes, were flocking round the bronze statue of St. Peter, to give it the pious salutation they had wandered from their distant mountain homes to bestow. * * * Round the confessionale female penitents, clothed in black, and deeply veiled, were kneeling, whispering through the gate into the ear of their ghostly father that tale of human guilt and misery no other mortal ear might hear. Their faces were concealed, but their figure and attitude seemed to express deep humiliation, grief, and compunction. The countenances of the confessors were various. Some fat, lethargic, and indifferent, expressed, and seemed capable of expressing nothing. Others seemed to wear the air of attention, surprise, admonition, weariness, or impatience; but in one only could I trace the tenderness of compassion, and of gentle yet impressive rebuke. It was an old Dominican Monk, whose cowl, thrown back, displayed a pallid cheek, deeply marked with the lines of piety and resignation: and in whose mild eye, shaded by a few thin gray hairs, shone the habitual kindness of christian charity. He seemed, in the beautiful language of scripture, 'A man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief;' humble and patient, yet tolerant of human frailty, as they generally are, in the highest degree, who the least need toleration from others. In striking contrast to this venerable old monk was a cardinal, whose robe of state was carried by his train-bearer, and whose steps were followed by an immense retinue of servants. He was going round to all the altars in succession, and kneeling before them to offer up his pompous prayers. The servants, dressed in sumptuous liveries, were on their knees behind, but some of them growing tired of the length of his devotions, were in this posture making grimaces at each other, and cutting jokes, *sotto voce*; and one or two of them in the rear had got up again, when the cardinal's eye glanced round, and down they plunged, more deep in apparent prayer than ever. Near this princely priest, as near as they could get, were some wretched diseased cripples, covered with rags and filth, and crawling on their hands and knees over the marble pavement of this superb edifice, vainly demanding charity in the most abject terms of misery and supplication. One of these unfortunate wretches, finding his petitions disregarded, at last, at a distance and in silence, began to worship at the same shrine, as if to implore from Heaven that mercy which man had denied. * * * Some pilgrims, too, were among the supplicants of the manifold shrines, and it would be a curious task to analyse the motives that led them hither. They were chiefly young, strong men, apparently from the lower classes of society, whose appearance certainly did not denote that they had suffered much from the hardships and privations of the way. * * * Some of them were very fine looking men. Their large black eyes and expressive countenances overshadowed by their broad-brimmed hats, their oil-skin tippets, cockle shells, scrip, rosaries, and staff, had to us a novelty that was poetical as well as picturesque. Some of them had come from the mountains of Spain, and seemed resolved to lay in a stock of indulgences to serve them the rest of their lives."

An enthusiastic old traveller, Lassels, concludes his account of St. Peter's with the following remarkable eulogy. "You will, perhaps, wonder, when you hear that this church is the eighth wonder of the world; that the pyramids of Egypt, the walls of Babylon, the Pharos, Colossus, &c. were but heaps of stones, compared to this fabric; that it hath put all antiquity to the blush, and all posterity to a nonplus; that its several parts are all incomparable master-pieces; its pictures all originals; its statues perfect models; that it hath a revenue of above twenty thousand pounds a year only for the fabric; that it hath cost, till the year 1654, (the accounts being then summed up,) forty millions of crowns; that most of the popes since Julius the Second's time (and they have been twenty-three in all) have heartened and advanced this work; that the prime architects of the world, San Gallo, Bramante, Baldassere, Buonarota, Giacomo dalle Porte, Giovanni Fontana Carlo Maderno, and now Cavaliere Bernino, have brought it on to this perfection, that the whole church itself is nothing but the quintessence of wit and wealth strained into a religious design of making a handsome house to God, and of fulfilling the divine oracle, which promised that magna erit gloria domus istius novissimæ plusquam primæ."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

ON THE RETURN OF MAY.

Time's darling, welcom'd by the hours,
Thou com'st again, sweet month of flowers,
Still blooming, as of yore!
The poet of thy praise hath sung,
And gay or sad, or old or young,
Thou'st been the theme of many a tongue,
Who's voice is heard no more!

But yet thou comest not in vain,
For thousands welcome thee again,
By absence more endear'd:
Welcome, sweet May! not valued less,
That millions owe thy soft caress;
All creatures thou wert born to bless—
By all to be revered.

Unlike our nymphs of earthly mould,
Thy charms ne'er wither, nor grow old,
But, fadeless, still endure!
Tho' thousands own thy gentle sway,—
The rude, the pensive, and the gay—
Tho' many seek thee, lovely May,
Thou art, as ever, pure.

The birds are warbling in the wood,
The fishes sporting in the flood,
And beasts upon the field;—
Come, CLARA, dear! and let us rove
On Schuylkill's banks, and talk of love,
While all around us, and above,
The flowers a fragrance yield.

Daughter of Heaven! we bless thee still,—
Thy grove, or brook, or bubbling rill,
All bounteous ever;
Oft may we view thy charms again,
Returning o'er the flow'ry plain—
And we could wish, sweet MAY, thy reign
Might last forever! O. G.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

TO A RIVULET.

Flow, thou sweet stream, on thy murmuring way,
Through the same flow'ry path, thy pure waters convey;
Flow on where in beauty the violet blows,
And reflect from thy surface the blushing rose.
Tho' thy banks are not pressed by the feet of the gay,
Tho' thy flowers unheeded their beauty display,
Tho' no palace above thee its proud summit rears,
And thy waters thus lonely, may roll on for years;
Yet still do I love mid thy bowers to stray,
Whose beauties in nature's pure lovel see lay.
I love to ramble beneath thy cool shade,
To watch the mist, as it winds up the glade,
And thy waters as onward they [illegible] glide
O'er their sparkling bed, to the distant tide:
While far in the west the proud monarch of day,
With his phantoms of light, are fast fading away;
Oft, then on thy banks, I have roved with delight,
While thy bosom reflected the queen of the night;
And all [illegible] was hushed, not a sound met the ear,
Save thy own gentle voice that was murmuring near,
Oh, those moments were blest'd, for in fancy I [illegible],
And rejoiced thro' the scene, with the friends that I loved. C. V.

From the United Service Journal.

A STRANGE SAIL.

Whilst cruising in his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, four hundred and fifty miles to the southward of the Bermudas, we fell in with a warlike-looking ship, on the 12th February, 1806; chase was immediately given, and in a short time we hove-to along side of her. She was a fine roomy corvette, mounting eighteen or twenty guns, under American colours, and called the "Leander;" her decks were crowded with men, mostly landsmen. The officers of the frigate were rubbing their hands with great glee, anticipating a rich prize; and all were busy in conjecturing what she was, and where her destination could be. America being neutral at the time: that she was fitted for war there could be no question; and it was equally apparent that she was not a national ship. From the vague and evasive answers which were given to the questions of the boarding officer by those of the Leander, and the appearance of saddles and accoutrements for dragoons between decks, suspicion began to arise as to the lawfulness of their intentions, and it was supposed that the assumed flag of the United States, which nation we knew was not numbered among the belligerents, was merely a cloak to cover their designs. Some amongst us thought that the system of buccaneering had revived, and that the expedition was destined against the Spanish ports of South America, by the way, as in the olden time, of the Isthmus of Darien; others considered her as a pirate of a new order, who intended to scour the coasts of Spanish America, simultaneously by sea and land; that the landsmen on board were to be employed in that way as "Horse-marines;" while the most discerning, though less enthusiastic speculators, soberly thought that the expedition, notwithstanding the mystery in which it appeared to be involved, was duly authorised by some power.

Several hours were consumed in endeavors to discover by interrogatories their intentions and destination, but to no purpose. The second-lieutenant and a midshipman of the frigate were sent on board to examine her minutely, to search her hold, and to find out what were the contents of her cargo. on requesting a light and lantern for this purpose, the chief officer under the captain, who appeared an active intelligent young man,* declined compliance, as no secret might happen, and the ship be set on fire: he at last reluctantly consented, and said he would himself bring it down. The Mid descended into the lower deck, and was perfectly surprised at the appearance it made: saddles, bridles, buzza-jackets, sabres, pistols, carbines, cloaks, belts, cartridge-boxes, helmets, and other trappings and habiliments of war, lay scattered about in every direction. After examining every part of this deck, he went into the main-hatchway to wait for the light; in a short time the officer descended with it, and as the Mid took it from him, he whispered, "Take my advice, and do not remove the light from the lantern," and immediately jumped upon the main-deck. The Mid was not at all disposed to follow the Mate's advice, as he considered (under the influence of impressions which had been forced upon our minds from appearances, &c.) it had been given merely because he did not wish the cargo to be examined with scrutiny. On taking a glance along the line of hold, the Mid found an entire tier, fore-and-aft, of wine-pipes, and as he could not see what was beneath these, he had himself down at length upon them, and taking the candle from the lantern, let it down in his hand as far as the length of his arm would admit, between the angle formed by the chimes of the casks; this gave him a view down to the *bottom*, and there appeared to be three tiers of wine-pipes, and nothing else: whilst making sure of this, by removing from side to side of the vessel, and so far forward and aft as he could go, his attention was arrested by a confusion upon deck: he was shortly afterwards called by name, and requested by the Mate to come upon deck. On going up he met Lieut. L——, who informed him that, in consequence of his having taken the candle out of the lantern, and lowered it between the casks, the officers of the ship had became alarmed, and disclosed a part of their secret; which was, that most of the casks contained gunpowder! This article being contraband, the Captain of the ship, of course, could not be expected, except in a case of necessity, to make a gratuitous confession; the necessity, however, seemed very apparent, as a spark from the candle lodging upon the ships and straw which lay at the bottom of the hold, would have set fire to the ship, and blown her up, and thus all their hopes of glory and of gold would have ended "in smoke!"

Our Lieutenant (a nephew of Earl L——,) an accomplished, honorable, and most worthy young officer, in the mean time, had been endeavoring to get out from the Captain, officers and passengers, the destination of the armament, as it now clearly appeared that besides the crew, there were many soldiers on board, and a fat elderly gentleman who was styled "General;" but as no further information could be obtained, and the Commander pertinaciously refused to give a satisfactory account of his vessel, the Captain of the frigate sent to inform him that it was his intention to conduct her to the Admiral at Bermuda. Upon this intimation, the old gentleman who was styled "General," requested permission to go on board the Cleopatra, to commune with her commander; this was instantly granted, and he was taken on board in the frigate's boat. He was a fleshy, swarthy, man, about five feet eight or nine inches in height, without the slightest air militaire about him; had I been asked his profession and nation, I certainly should have said he was a French *traiteur*; to have taken him for a soldier and a Spaniard, I never should so likely are we to be deceived in our opinions. The old gentleman had some difficulty to get up the ships side, but he disdained assistance, and trivial as this circumstance was, it served to show that there was energy in the mind, whatever want of it may have appeared in the outward semblance of the patriotic leader. On observing a young midshipman steering the boat, he remarked that it was no wonder that the British were so superior to other nations at sea, when they enter at so early an age on their professional duties.

The officers of the frigate were sanguine in their hopes that the ship would be sent in, and prove a valuable prize, and there is little doubt that had she been detained for adjudication, her condemnation would have followed, although it is more than probable she would have been released; but whether, under such peculiar circumstances, the Government at home would have paid her value as prize-money to the captors, is a question I cannot resolve; however, this expectation of the officers, after the hope of a few hours, was completely set aside: the old "General" was conveyed back to his ship, and in a short time we mutually separated. It afterwards appeared that the old gentleman was no other personage than the celebrated General Miranda, and that this expedition (of which the Leander was the herald) was the first undertaken in the cause of South American independence, and had been fitted out in the U. S. of North America, to act against the Caracas; he was himself a native of that part of the continent, but had been a general in the French Republican service. Our Government, it appeared, countenanced and encouraged this expedition: the General is said to have laid a letter from the Right Hon. William Pitt to himself on the subject, before the Captain of this frigate and this, according to the report on board, was the reason of his vessel not having been detained by the Cleopatra. The General's expedition, as might have been anticipated, from the motley band who served under him, was unsuccessful, and he ultimately perished by treachery; nevertheless it roused the slumbering spirit of revolt throughout Spanish America, and which, after a severe struggle, has been crowned with success; but, I believe the name of Gen. Miranda is forgotten by his countrymen, who, most certainly, owe his memory some tribute for his having been, as it were, the directing spirit towards their emancipation.

In the Cleopatra during a dark night, we came up unexpectedly alongside of a large ship, which being hailed, answered "Mark Antony;" she, in her turn, asked "What ship?" and the response was "Cleopatra." This is one of those coincidences often met with in the events of the world. A similar one occurred at a British port about two years ago, in the arrival, on the 18th of June, of the ships Waterloo and Wellington.

ANTONIO CANO.

* This gentlemen's name was Sullivan; he was the son of a merchant (a native of Ireland) of Boston, in New England. The love of enterprise had led him to embark with Miranda, and in this unfortunate expedition he was taken prisoner, and condemned to the mines. It is singular that the mid above spoken of, happened to be on board the vessel of war which received Mr. S. off Carthagena, when he escaped from prison.

TO LUCINDA,

Whom I knew in her day of brilliant bloom and in the hour of her blasted beauty—sadness, unhappy and forsaken.

When first I saw thee in the May of youth and mental grace,
And gazed upon thy fairy form and angel featured face,
There was a gush of feeling and a glimpse of years gone by,
For Heaven was shining on my soul, from thy large azure eye.

The thought of youthful pleasures and a thousand faces seen,
Came up before my vision like a dream of beauty's been;
Like a billow o'er my bosom came a glow of glad delight,
As bright and blessed as the beam that makes that billow bright.

The tones of thy rich voice as like the sounds of lutes and lyres,
Came o'er my soul like melody far o'er a lake expires;
And as they died upon my ear seem'd like forgotten sounds,
That oft recall the images of memory's utmost bounds.

O yes I hung upon those tones with such enraptured air,
That the hopes of years departed and their happiness were there;
The light of other scenes and all the brilliance of the past
Seem'd now upon thy face in one united lustre cast.

So deeply, so devotedly I gazed upon thy brow,
Thy image stamp'd upon my soul, I ever worship now,
The only object I could gaze upon and never tire,
And feel that each in-state glance increas'd the eye's desire.

The crimson blush that mantled on thy cheek when first we met,
So like the glow of Heaven when the light of day hath set;
That blush not only gave an added beauty to thy skin,
But glow'd on the horizon of a Heavenly soul within.

Yes, like a crystal dew-drop in the bell-cup of a flow'r,
Thy soul I saw enshrined within thy blue eye at that hour;
So pure, so passionless, so void of even a shade of shame,
That rosy like a breath pass'd o'er the polish of thy fame.

O would that I could see thee now in all thy mental grace,
And gaze as I have gazed upon thy fascinating face;
O would that I could see thee now as pure as then wert then,
The glory of thy own sex, and the angel of the men.

But O how bleeds my heart to think of thy unhappy fate,
How could I gaze upon thee now in thy degraded state;
A soul of shame, a faded form where beauty lingers yet,
Thou art now left to weep o'er what thou wert when first we met.

When last I saw thee, O how changed—the spoiler had been there,
The rose had faded on thy cheek, tho' thou wert still as fair;
But O polluted lost to all in other days thou'dst been,
Thou wert now left a pitiless wreck of sorrow and of sin.

And when of thy kind father's health I ask'd with thoughtless tongue,
How did thy guilty bosom heave, how was thy soul wrung;
As with a streaming face thy tongue in trembling accents cried,
My sins have broke my father's heart, and for my shame he died.

O how I sigh'd to think that one so beautiful should fall,
To mark the change—so lovely once, and now the scorn of all;
And could I wash thy shame away, and draw the poison'd dart,
I'd make thee pure as first we met, as pure in soul and heart.

But O, what man so dead to shame, so dead to beauty's tears,
Could stake thee thus a wreck of all that love and life endears;
If there a punishment or pain beyond the gloomy grave,
It sure will strike the guilty wretch, who could, and would not save. MILFORD BARD.

Flatterers are mean and sordid, as they are mischievous and odious. To them might be applied the Levitical law. "Every stooping thing is useless, and shall be an abomination."

LORD BYRON TO MOORE.

"My 'way of life' (or 'May of life,' which is it, according to the commentators?)—my 'way of life' is fallen into great irregularity. In the mornings I go over in my gondola to hobble Armenian with the friars of the convent of St. Lazarus, and to help one of them in correcting the English of an English and Armenian grammar which he is publishing. In the evenings I do one of many nothings—either at the theatres, or some of the conversaziones, which are like our routs, or rather worse, for the women sit in a semicircle by the lady of the mansion, and the men stand about the room. To be sure, there is one improvement upon ours—instead of lemonade with their teas, they hand about stiff *rum-punch*—*punch*, by my palate; and this they think *English*. I would not disabuse them of so agreeable an error,—no, not for Venice.'

"Last night I was at the Count Governor's, which, of course, comprises the best society, and is very much like other gregarious meetings in every country,—as in ours,—except that, instead of the Bishop of Winchester, you have the Patriarch of Venice; and a motley crew of Austrians, Germans, noble Venetians, foreigners, and, if you see a quiz, you may be sure he is a Consul. Oh, by the way, I forgot, when I wrote from Verona, to tell you that at Milan I met with a countryman of yours—a colonel * * * *, a very excellent, good-natured fellow, who knows and shows all about Milan, and is, as it were, a native there. He is particularly civil to strangers, and this is his history,—at least, an episode of it.

Six-and-twenty years ago Col. * * * *, then an ensign, being in Italy, fell in love with the Marchesa * * * *, and she with him. The lady must be, at least, twenty years his senior. The war broke out; he returned to England, to serve—not his country, for that's Ireland—but England, which is a different thing; and *she*—heaven knows what she did. In the year 1814, the first annunciation of the Definite Treaty of peace (and tyranny) was developed to the astonished Milanese by the arrival of Col. * * * *, who, flinging himself full length at the feet of Madame * * * *, murmured forth, in half-forgotten Irish Italian, eternal vows of indelible constancy. The lady screamed and exclaimed, 'Who are you?' The Colonel cried, 'What don't you know me? I am so and so,' &c. &c. &c.; till at length, the Marchesa, mounting from reminiscence to reminiscence, through the lovers of the intermediate twenty-five years, arrived at last at the recollection of her *povero* sub-lieutenant. She then said, 'Was there ever such virtue?' (that was her very

was no more, and the cannibals of the south had ceased to have their day, they then returned to Toulon, to the amazement of their friends and acquaintances, many of whom could not, for a long time, persuade themselves that they were not the ghosts of the two men who had been included in the massacre of the *Champ de Bataille*. These two men to this day live, esteemed and respected by their fellow-citizens, by whom the particulars of their most fortunate escape are not forgotten.—*Journal of a Nobleman.*

From the New York Courier, May 11.

THE TURF.—At an early hour in the forenoon of yesterday, the route to the race course presented an animated scene. The bright sun which shone so auspiciously induced many to exchange the dusty streets of our city, for the clear air of Long Island. Every countenance beamed with anticipation of the expected pleasure, and none, save those who lost too deeply, had to complain that their anticipations were not realized.

About 11 o'clock, three horses started for the sweepstakes, for which five had entered. Mr. Jones' Colt won the two first heats, one mile and repeat, but notwithstanding this it was an extremely interesting race; for nearly half the course, a sheet would have covered the horses. The stakes were $100 each. The first heat was run in 1 m. 56 sec.; the other in a few seconds less.

A few minutes after one o'clock the match between Livingston's Goliah and Col. Johnston's Virginia mare, Bonnets of Blue, for $10,000 commenced; the animals are each four years old, Goliah got by Eclipse, and Bonnets of Blue by Sir Charles: the sires of both have therefore been famous on the turf. The Jockey who rode the southern mare was dressed in blue; he, of the northern in red, each carried feather weight. In the first heat the mare kept the lead with apparent ease, and the knowing ones say this was permitted with a view of saving Goliah for the two last which it was expected he would win on bottom. In the second heat the mare had the lead in the first mile and a half, but the horse then passed her by and kept in the advance for more than a mile. This was the most interesting part of the race; appearances were so much in favour of Goliah, that although betting at the end of the first heat was three to two, and even two to one on the mare, now many were taken at even bets. Finally, the mare won the second heat by about two lengths. The time of the first heat, 4 miles, was 8m. 15 sec.; of the second 8m. Several thousand dollars changed owners during the course of the day. The spirits of the gay Southerners, were rendered still more buoyant by the success of their favourite. They protest that they care nothing for the money they have won; that they will circulate it in the great metropolis, and are anxious for, and jealous only of the sporting character of the gallant south.

Every sportsman knows of course that this is not the first success achieved by "Bonnets of Blue." In the spring of 1830, she won the great stakes on Union Course, and in the following October she won the sweepstakes at Tree Hill, Richmond, and on both these occasions her speed was greater than exhibited yesterday.

This day, at 12 o'clock.—Match race between Mr. Cruncy's Cotton Plant and Dr. Bailey's Lady of the Lake—$1000.

One o'clock.—Two mile heats—purse $250. Entered, Mr. Badger's Arietta, 5 years old; Mr. Conover's Celeste, 4 years; Mr. Bedell's Jeanette, 5 years.

Three o'clock.—Three mile heats—purse $400. Entered, Mr. Conover's Diomede, 4 years; Mr. Snedeker's Splendid, — years; Mr. Davidson's Pelham, 5 years; Mr. ——'s O'Kelly, 4 years.

Four o'clock.—Match race, between Mr. Livingston's Goliah and Col. Johnson's Bonnets of Blue, two miles, for $2000.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The application of John Boruck, an imprisoned debtor, for a discharge under the provisions of the law exonerating the person of a debtor from imprisonment, was heard on Tuesday last before his honor the Recorder, and a jury of freeholders summoned on the demand of the opposing creditors, who are foreigners residing in Europe, and were represented by their counsel, Messrs. Seaman and Cameron. Upon hearing the examination of the insolvent, and some other testimony, the jury discharged him, under a direction from the Recorder to the effect, that if they believe him to be without property, he was entitled to a discharge within the spirit and meaning of the law, notwithstanding the improper manner in which he may have lost or squandered his own money or that of others. The proceedings on behalf of the insolvent were conducted by Messrs. Price and Wallis.

The insolvent, it appears, had been employed as a clerk or agent by a commercial house in Europe, upon the recommendation of a near relative of his, a merchant of wealth and respectability, for the purpose of procuring consignments of goods and merchandize from this country to Europe. And in order to enable him to make advances upon such consignments, the insolvent being then entirely destitute of property or means, he was supplied by that house with a credit to a very large amount, upon certain mercantile houses here, who were authorized to negotiate the bills he might draw, upon his depositing with them an open letter of advice, specifying the merchandize to which the proceeds of the bills were to be applied by way of advance, and the vessel in which the same were to be shipped.

In apparent conformity to this arrangement he drew bills upon the credit of his employers, and received the proceeds thereof, to the amount of upwards of $142,000, while the actual advances made by him on shipments to their account were only $87,000, leaving a deficiency of $16,000 which he appropriated to his own use. Upon his examination before the Recorder, he accounted for about $15,000 of this deficiency, in the following manner:—His expenses in about 18 months up to the time of his arrest, he estimated were $6,500; towards which, however, he received $1600 from his employers. He lost on a shipment of cotton from New Orleans $500, and $247 on the sale of some merchandize upon which he made an advance at the same place: That he lost in the various Gambling Houses at New Orleans $2,300, and in lotteries about $3000: That he expended $5000 in finery, dresses and jewelry, for a certain married female, not his wife, who until recently was a resident of this city, and that the balance due his employers, viz. $10,000, he lost in gambling in this city and some of the adjacent villages.

That during the early part of last summer, upon a Sunday he went into a house in Fulton street, in company with another person, where he lost $1500 at faro in the course of a few hours. That he afterwards lost at the same place several sums of money, amounting to $10,000. That a house was afterwards opened in Lumber street, and kept by the same persons he had seen at the house in Fulton street, at which he lost various large sums of money at the same game, the precise amount of which he could not state, losing never less than $1000 at a time. That he had played a variety of games at cards, and lost upon the toss of a copper $20, perhaps $50 or $100. He played in the house in Fulton street in the early part of last summer. The house in Lumber street was opened afterwards by the same persons, and broken up during the month of August or September last. In the course of a very few months he lost by gambling the large sum of $39,000, as appears thus:—

Deficiency,		$15,000
Expenses,	$1 900	
Losses,	747	
Gambling at N. O.	2,300	
Lotteries,	1,000	
Women,	5,000	
	say	10,000
		20,000
Lost in Fulton street,		10,000
Lost in Lumber street,		20,000

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST observes that every part of this State will shortly be supplied with the products of its immense coal-mines, by means of the numerous canals and rail-roads, already made, or in contemplation; and adds:—The vast quantities of coal that will reach a market through the rail-roads and canals of our enterprising neighbours of Pennsylvania, will furnish fuel to the consumer at a very low rate, which could not have been done but for these channels of transportation. Of Pennsylvania it may truly be said, "she is rich in resources, wealth and population." Her riches will be greatly enhanced by her facilities of internal communication;—and we might ask, without any arrogance, "who set her the example?"

Saturday Evening Post.

Circulation between eight and nine thousand papers weekly

A young lady possessing great beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of highly respectable parents, residing in the Northern Liberties, made an attempt to destroy herself, by taking laudanum, a few days since. This rash act was occasioned by her parents interdicting the company of a worthless lover, upon whom she had unfortunately placed her affections. The use of the stomach pump rescued her from death.

A drunken vagabond perambulating Callowhill street, on the evening of Wednesday last, came in contact with a boy, who was passing in a contrary direction. The collision was so violent that the boy was thrown down with much force; when picked up, it was discovered that his thigh was broken. He was conveyed home in great agony. The intoxicated man was arrested, but we have not understood the result of his examination before the magistrate.

A gross outrage was committed on a citizen at a late hour on Saturday night last. As he was returning home from the house of a lady to whom he is addressing his affections, he was violently assailed from behind, and laid prostrate by several blows from a club in the hands of a large person, who seemed bent upon taking his life. His cries brought the watch, when the attacker fled. The gentleman did not recognize the assailant, and knows of no individual upon whom he can rest his suspicions.

About 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a fire was discovered issuing from the work shop of Mr. Adam Ramage, in Library, near Fifth street, which was not arrested until a number of tools and the workshop were destroyed. Mr. Ramage's loss in materials alone, is, we understand, rising $1000.

At Pottsville, a few evenings since, a respectable resident, whose name is O'Connor, was attacked in the street by several men, who knocked him down and beat him brutally. One of the ruffians was arrested on the spot, but the others escaped.

THE MAYOR has been authorized, by the COUNCILS, to pay a suitable reward for the detection of any of the incendiaries who are believed to have been recently at work in several parts of the city. Any information, properly communicated at the police office, will doubtless be promptly attended to.

UNION CANAL.—The accounts from the Union Canal are most encouraging. The trade, since the communication to Pittsburgh has been opened, is daily increasing.—The number of boats which passed the canal, from Friday 29th ult. to Friday 5th instant, inclusive, were two hundred and twenty-six; paying three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-eight cents.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Kensington District of the Northern Liberties, John C. Browne, Esq. president, held on the 3d inst. the following persons were appointed officers for the ensuing year, viz:

John Taylor, Treasurer.
Robert Hodgson Clerk.
John Crist, Superintendent of Highways.
William Cox, Superintendent of Paving.
Henry U. Myers, Superintendent of Police.
Isaac Bolleau, Esq. Police Magistrate.
Charles Goodman, Esq. Solicitor.
Samuel Bacon, Doorkeeper.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

An extraordinary number of prisoners were brought in on Monday morning, being the captures of two nights. White, black and mixed, as usual, constituted the medley collection. The first arraigned was a Mr. Archibald Elwell, who was charged with having committed an assault on the person of a Mrs. McGowan, who bore the marks of Archy's cruelty on her neck. Archy, in his defence, stated that a year ago he made a vow to abstain from drinking for full twelve months, which vow he most rigidly adhered to—that on Saturday night the time expired, and he thought the era well worthy of a celebration. Accordingly, that he might not soon forget his praise-worthy resolve, he got drunk—came home and quarrelled with his wife, and beat Mrs. McGowan, when she interfered. He was fined and bound over.

Twelve disciples of St. Patrick were next called upon to stand up, and show cause why they should not be severely dealt with, having been taken from the house of one Mr. Hart, a tavern keeper, in Water street, on Saturday night last, where they were behaving in a very riotous and disorderly manner. It seems the noise they made had arrested the attention of the watch, who passes the house in his round, early in the evening, and that it had continued to grow louder and louder, until near one o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he thought it his duty to obtain help and enter the house. They cleared the house, taking some from their beds, men, women and children, and conveyed them to the watch house. Those who were not intoxicated, and appeared to have had no part in the affray, were sent back to their beds, and those only, retained who stood up this morning, with the exception of one, who made his escape from the officer. They were each called upon, separately, for their defence, and it was laughable to hear the excuses framed. According to their accounts, they were all sober, all quiet, all inoffensive citizens, with not the least ill-will either against each other, or any of Uncle Sam's loyal subjects. As far as could be gleaned from the evidence, it appeared that they had only been contending who was the best man among them, and that their arguments being discoursed in Irish, produced a jarring which sounded quite unseemly to the ears of the watch. They were fined for intoxication, and after a reprimand discharged. The landlord was bound over to answer at court for keeping a disorderly house.

From seven to ten blacks were arraigned, also charged with disorderly conduct, at a house near the Schuylkill river, on Sunday night.

The other cases examined this morning, afforded nothing worth reporting.

TUESDAY.—A *lady* was brought from a Mrs. Wall's, in Water street, where according to the statement of the officer, she was not doing as she should do—for which offence she was required to give ample security that in future she would do better.

A riot and mob fight took place yesterday afternoon, near a public house on the river, above the Kensington Glass Works, in which a number of young men were engaged, whose names in a public print, for such an offence, would be exceedingly mortifying to their parents and friends. We believe a Militia Muster called the collection together, and in truth, on such occasions, little else than drinking, cursing and fighting can be expected. Some engaged in fighting, we understand, sustained considerable injury. A part of the same mob, came down in the evening to Library street, and got up another row. The Police interfered, but succeeded only in arresting one. He gave the names of others, and the ringleaders were properly dealt with. It is a disgraceful thing for young men of talent and respectability, thus to be guilty of such improper and wicked behaviour.

WEDNESDAY.—Two genteel looking chaps were arraigned this morning, for playing pranks upon one of the city watchmen. They were passing his box in Chesnut street, late last evening, and observing him go in, thought they would create infinite sport by locking him up—a prisoner in his own box—which they accordingly did. The watchman was necessitated to open a port hole and cry for help; this he done so lustily, that assistance soon came, and our jockies were arrested. One of them made an effort to escape this morning, but did not succeed, as he was traced to a miserable hut occupied by a negro woman, and hauled out from under the bed, much to his discomfiture. The Mayor remarked that the offence they had committed was an actionable one, if the watchman was disposed to prosecute them. The police officer having sustained no injury, was not anxious to pursue this course, and after a reprimand and fine, they were suffered to go—for the which privilege they are now, no doubt, very thankful.

In the race won by the Southern mare, at LONG ISLAND on Tuesday, the first heat was run in eight minutes nineteen seconds and a half—the second in eight minutes; which, as the NEW YORK AMERICAN observes, indicates no great speed. At NEW ORLEANS, on Monday week, M. Duplantier's Kitty Clover beat Major Bibb's Napoleon—two four mile heats—in seven minutes fifty seven seconds, and seven minutes fifty seconds.

The following curious incident is related in the Police Reports of the New York Courier:—Alfred Lonzo, a young man of plausible appearance, indicted for having attempted to steal a pocket book containing some money from a gentleman's pocket. It appears that the attempt to steal was committed in the dissecting room of the College in Barclay street, while the Surgeons were engaged in preparations to dissect the Pirates, and the pocket book which it was attempted to steal was made from a part of the skin of a negro, hung near this city a few years since for Piracy; and the owner of the pocket book was in the dissecting room for the purpose of procuring a part of Wansley's skin to be tanned and used for a similar purpose! The prisoner was found guilty.

The Macon (Georgia) Advertiser mentions that as Mr. Monroe, of that town, and his lady, accompanied by a guide, were riding on horseback, on a somewhat secluded road near Matanzas, when they were attacked by two armed Spaniards; one of whom and Mr. M. had a severe struggle, which resulted in the wresting from Mr. M. one of his pistols, which had been ineffectually snapped at the robber. Mr. M's. pocket was rifled of its contents, consisting of about three ounces of gold, and some silver.—The robbers endeavoured to break into their trunk, but were deterred by the timely arrival of persons, who were brought to their assistance. The robbers escaped, and fled to the woods.

The steamboat Gleaner, on her way down from Pittsburgh, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, &c. took fire near Portsmouth, and was scuttled to prevent her entire destruction. We hear by the Belvidere, that she has been got up, and taken into Portsmouth. The goods, are all damaged, of course more or less, some by fire and some by water. We are told the principal part of her cargo was to go below.—*Cin. Daily Ads.*

We learn from the Salisbury Journal, that, at the Spring Term of the Superior Court of Rowan, N. C. commencing on the 11th ult. (Judge Swain presiding,) the trial of Messrs. Jones and Craige, Editors of the Western Carolinian, on an indictment for a libel on Judge Martin, was taken up and decided. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Scott and Morehead, and the defendants were defended by Messrs. Seawell and Nash. The trial occupied the whole day, (14th ult.) and the case was committed to the jury about sun-down, who, after retiring for a few minutes, returned with verdict of "not guilty."

We were highly gratified with an interview with a deaf and dumb man who came into our office last week. He was a native of Wareham, but now resides at Middleborough, where he works in a cabinet maker's shop. He received his education at the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb, in Hartford, and appeared remarkably intelligent and active. The meaning of the questions which we propounded to him in writing, he seemed readily to understand, and, without hesitation, wrote the proper answers in a fair hand; and with the rapidity of an experienced clerk. His language was perfectly intelligible, and much more correct than could be reasonably expected of one whose advantages to acquire its use have been so limited. Such institutions are an honor to our country, and as creditable to their supporters, as they are useful to the deaf and dumb.—*Barnstable Journal.*

Yesterday, a man named Dutcher, living in or near the city, was driving into the city, at the upper end, and when in the act of striking one of his horses with the whip, the horse kicked, and hit him over the right eye. The eye brow was cut open, and the skull bone was laid bare two inches in length, and an inch in breadth, the wound then extends down on the right side of the nose—the flesh being cut to the bone, and some of the teeth knocked out. A physician was near, who searched the wound immediately, and found that the skull had a small fracture over the inside corner of the eye. The horses ran sixty or seventy rods with him in the wagon, when the hind wheels broke loose, and let him fall in the street. No other damage was done, save the breaking of the wagon, harness, &c. though the street was full of people, horses and carriages at the time.—*Hudson Envoy.*

LOOK OUT FOR PIRATES!—Captain Endicott of the brig Cygnet, arrived at Boston from St. Croix, reports that on the 25th ultimo, in latitude 25, longitude 68, his vessel was chased by a brig supposed to be a pirate; and finding it impossible to escape, he hove to. The brig also hove to near, and after abusing them half an hour with the most outrageous language and threatening to board the Cygnet and cut the Captain's throat, and holding apparently a consultation on board, she filled away and left them. She was a sharp-built vessel; and had a long gun on a pivot midships, and had on her stern "Seraphim, of Baltimore." Brig Seraphini, Bossiere, cleared at Baltimore, April 8, for West Indies.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Yesterday, an accident of a melancholy and distressing character, befel one of the workmen employed in the repair of the Old Jail, which is about to be converted into an office for the accommodation of the Register of Deeds. While standing upon the scaffold erected upon the extremity of the roof, it suddenly gave way, and he fell to the earth, a distance of 40 or 50 feet, striking with great force upon the rubbish. When taken up, he was found to be severely injured; his wrist was broken, one leg broken, and his head much fractured. It was very doubtful whether he would survive his wounds.

BOSTON, May 5.—In the wreck of Schr. Packet, from Ellsworth for this port, on Cohasset rocks, an industrious young man named Bascom, a shoemaker, was drowned.—The widow of a Capt. Hopkins, of Ellsworth, drowned several months ago, was on board with an infant and a little girl of 4 years old. The latter she held in her arms for twelve hours, upon the wreck, and in that situation, the child died. She thought the infant was also lost, but it was on board a second packet from Cohasset or the vicinity. Her design in visiting the city, was to remove her husband's remains to Ellsworth.

THE MARKET.—Superfine Flour is a shade better, sales of about 4,000 barrels having been made at $5 50 a $5 62 1-2, of which 1,000 barrels were Susquehanna at $5 50. Rye Flour is offered at $3 75, and is dull. About 294 hhds. Corn Meal sold at $15 50, generally held higher. Sales of Susquehanna Wheat on the Schuylkill at $1 15, and on the Delaware at $1 20. But little Corn at market, and but little enquiry, prices remain about the same as at the close of last week. Flaxseed scarce at $1 50. Linseed Oil has been sold at 95 cents in tierces and barrels. Whiskey continues steady at former prices.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

HAVRE MARKET.—*From the Reciter, of March 31.* Since the 23d the demand for Coffee has been less animated, and prices have been fully supported; nothing done in foreign grain. French Wheat sold last market day at an advance of 2f per 200 kc.; sales of 500 barrels superfine Alexandria and Petersburg Flour at 39f in bond; for home consumption the demand is languid. Whalebone, a sale of 61 tons Southern at 1130, and 2 tons since at 1185c.—Indigo, a steady demand, and some purchases on speculation.

April 1st.—Politics have taken a turn within a few days, which will either produce war immediately or establish peace. Within a fortnight we shall probably be fixed on these grave questions. The declaration of our minister and the intended loan of 160 millions, which is to take place on the 15th, caused our 5 per cents. to fall 47c. 50, since then it has advanced 1f.

April 2.—We are without any news, public Stocks declined yesterday—5 per cents. 75f.90, 3 per cents. 46f. 85.

The last sales of Potash were at 44f.50, and for Pearls 46f. has since been refused for a small parcel. The demand for Rice is good. For Cotton the demand has been rather active, sales more extensive than for some time; prices gradually declining; our stock is reduced to 35,000 bales, against 40,000 last year. Imports are 8f,000 less than last year, but on the other side the consumption is less by 27,000 bales.

We were gratified on Wednesday last, by viewing a salt-cellar, made of Schuylkill coal.—The polish was nearly equal to that generally given to black sealing wax, and the shape quite modern. The affinity of advantages peculiar to this valuable mineral, are beyond foresight or calculation. We believe that solid blocks of anthracite can resist the severity of any climate, and we should not be very much astonished, that such should be made use of ere long, by our enterprising fellow citizens of Pottsville, in the erection of a house! If a polish could be given to the faces of blocks at a moderate expense, we think a most beautiful and certainly unique edifice might be erected. But perhaps, some wag, would suggest the erection of a subterranean temple, to be dedicated to *Pluto.*—*Berks Journal.*

From the Troy Budget, May 10.

ACCIDENT AND ATTEMPTED THEFT.—Daniel Delaney, a lad of this city aged about 14 years, was shot on Saturday morning under the following circumstances:—In Monday night previous, a small grocery, located on the dam which crosses the river near the woolen factories of this city, had been broken open and a sum of money taken therefrom. A Mr. Capron, the keeper of the grocery, fearing a repetition of the act, took lodgings in his store. About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning some persons were heard outside of the building, they soon drove in the window casing to which them attempted to enter the store through the window opening. Mr. Capron was awakened by the noise and other persons of the boarders, and seeing some one entering the window, he seized his gun, (which had been loaded for shooting ducks the day before,) fired and shot the lad above named. The shot entered his side and some of them passed through the liver. He died the next day about 1 o'clock.—He was a unobtrusively and boy and had been arrested once before for store-breaking, but was discharged for want of sufficient proof. Those best acquainted with the circumstances do not attach any blame to Mr. Capron.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

There are now in commission in ordinary, or on the stocks, twelve ships of the line and seventeen frigates, besides various smaller vessels, most of which could be got to sea on short notice. In general, it would require a longer time, and much greater expense to repair the vessels in ordinary, than to launch those on the stocks.—The ships of the line, although rated at 74's, are generally larger, several of them carrying from 90 to 120 guns, and most of the new frigates are on a corresponding scale, both as to size and weight of metal. So that in fact, our Navy is much more efficient in these respects, than would be inferred from the number and rate of the vessels composing it. The following are the ships of the line:

Independence,	in ordinary,	at Boston,
Columbus,	do.	do.
Ohio,	do.	New York.
Franklin,	do.	do.
Washington,	do.	do.
Delaware,	do.	Gosport.
North Carolina,	do.	do.
Alabama,	on the stocks,	Portsmouth.
Vermont,	do.	Boston.
Virginia,	do.	do.
Pennsylvania,	do.	Philadelphia.
New York,	do.	Norfolk.

The following are the frigates:

Java,	in commission,	Mediterranean.
Brandywine,	do.	do.
Hudson,	do.	Brazil.
Guerriere,	do.	Pacific.
John Adams,	do.	Gosport.
Constitution,	in ordinary,	at Boston.
United States,	do.	New York.
Potomac,	do.	Washington.
Macedonian,	do.	do.
Congress,	do.	do.
Santee,	on the stocks,	Portsmouth.
Cumberland,	do.	Boston.
Sabine,	do.	New York.
Savannah,	do.	do.
Raritan,	do.	Philadelphia.
Columbia,	do.	Washington.
St. Lawrence,	do.	Norfolk.

Contracts have been made, under an Act of March, 1827, for the live oak frames of five additional ships of the line, five frigates, and five sloops of war. In fulfilment of these contracts, deliveries have been made at different navy yards of 321,714 cubic feet of said timber, for which has been paid the sum of $368,300.

The policy of be United States in building their ships of war is size larger than the nominal rate, has put the naval power of the Old World to considerable inconvenience, who at once perceived that in case of a war with this country, their 74's would be a source of perpetual embarrassment and anxiety, as they could not, single handed, encounter a first rate American 74, without an almost certainty of being captured.—And as of their frigates: none of which could stand against the first class of American frigates. The consequence would be that they would either have to run away from vessels of the same class with themselves, or submit to the still more mortifying alternative of being captured. Foreseeing this, the French have already followed our example, to a considerable extent, and the English are "beginning to think about it."

NEW YORK, May 9.—A young man named E. B. Stout, narrowly escaped drowning on Saturday afternoon at the foot of Morris street. It appears that he went on board the steamboat Swan, which had just arrived from Philadelphia, with the expectation of meeting some friends; after a short time nearly all the persons had left the boat, and as he stepped on the plank to go ashore it slipped off her deck, and he unfortunately fell into the water. He sank immediately, and a young man whose name we have not learned, who observed the accident, immediately sprang into the water, and grasped him as soon as he rose to the surface. Further aid was immediately procured, and both young men were rescued from their perilous situation. The promptitude of the young man who first attempted the rescue is worthy of great praise.—*Courier.*

From the Burlington Sentinel.

HORRID MURDER.—On Thursday night, the 21st inst., Josiah Randall, of Franklin, Vt. killed his wife and a son about fourteen years of age.—Randall commenced the work of death by attacking his wife's mother, who was at his house taking care of his wife, then recovering from a fit of sickness, with a large knife, observing to her that he would kill her—the old lady received a slight wound in the arm, but succeeded in escaping from the house, when he immediately with the ferocity of a demon attacked his wife, who was in bed in the room with an infant child, and gave her a mortal wound in the neck, but by the interference of his daughter, about twelve years of age, the mother fled to another room. He then attempted to cut the throat of his little daughter—she resisted and prevented the fatal effect of the knife by holding her hands around her neck—her hands were badly cut and a severe wound on both sides of her neck. He then attacked his son who came to the assistance of his little sister and killed him. The girl with the utmost presence of mind went to another room where two younger children were sleeping and escaped with them to the garden where she hid them in the current bushes, covering them over with a blanket, in which situation they remained undiscovered and unhurt,—notwithstanding her severe wounds she again entered the house, took the infant and then fled to the neighbours and gave the alarm. The neighbours immediately repaired to the house where they beheld a most shocking and heart-rending spectacle. Randall was seated by the fire, his son's head severed from the body and burning upon the coals—the body of his wife was lying on the hearth and her cloths on fire.

Randall was immediately arrested and committed to prison in St. Albans. He has heretofore been known at times to have been partially deranged, and these deeds of darkness are attributed to a fit of insanity.

Robbery of the Mail Stage

RICHMOND, Va. May 8.—We understand the Southern Mail Stage was robbed on Saturday night of all the baggage belonging to the passengers. The robbery was effected by cutting the straps which confine the baggage to the hinder part of the stage; and is supposed to have been done immediately after it left Petersburg—although the robbery was not discovered until it arrived at the post office in Richmond. An endorsement on the way bill of the stage, which left Petersburg yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, states that two of the trunks had been found in the river—(the Appomattox, it is presumed.)—Dr. Houston, of this city, is a sufferer to the amount of 7 or 800 dollars.

We learn, says the Delaware Journal, that on Wednesday night, Hugh W. Ritchie, Esq. the Postmaster at New Castle, fell or leaped from the third story window of his house in that town, and was instantly killed. He was supposed to have been asleep when the accident occurred.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence

We have at last news from the continent of Europe, two days later than the last previously received; the New York and Havre packet *Havre*, with Paris journals of the first of April, having arrived at Newport. Our extracts are taken from the New York papers of Wednesday.

The accounts from Poland are but additional particulars respecting occurrences already known.

No symptoms of improvement had appeared in the affairs of Belgium; Brussels having again been disturbed by popular commotions. Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg is again named for the throne; notwithstanding the declaration ascribed to him that none but a madman or a beggar could think of accepting it.

At Paris, the Chamber of Peers was engaged upon the new election law; while the deputies were discussing the *patriotic associations*, which the ministers warmly condemned.

An *Association against Anarchy* was forming by the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, fund-holders, &c. of the capital, to secure public order, and to protect their own interests. They profess to exclude only the favourers of "a new anarchy under the name of a republic, or, what is the same thing, a republican monarchy; and the inciters of a new war of aggression and propagandism in Europe."

The miserable condition of the French funds is imputed chiefly, but not wholly, to the growing expectation of a war. Upon the conduct of the ministers, in regard to this question, the *Courrier Francais* says:—Hitherto the Government has existed by illusions, but at length it assumes a decided character. The Declaration made on Monday by the President of the Council ought not to be misconceived. With whatever precautions it may have been surrounded, with whatever qualification it may have been attended, it breathed war. It has been known for a whole month that Austria had resolved to interfere, and preferred taking the chance of a war with France rather than suffer a revolution to spread over Italy. Consequently, in opposition to all the remonstrances, the Austrians have entered Bologna. A declaration so distinct, followed by actions, leaves no room for doubt. We must not therefore deceive ourselves as to the actual state of affairs. France is on the point of entering upon a war against Austria. We must at the same time no longer imagine that affairs in the Netherlands will leave us long at peace with Prussia. She has already, it is said, manifested inclinations sufficiently hostile; and besides, the aggressions of Austria, for they are nothing else, must have been made in concert with the other Cabinets. We long ago said that the Coalition was forming in London under the auspices of M. de Talleyrand, and recent facts begin to confirm our assertion."

The AUSTRIAN OBSERVER congratulates the people of VIENNA on the pacific character of M. CASIMIR PERRIER'S ministry, and adds:—The great majority of the French nation concur in these principles. All Europe shares them, governments and people. It is only by the preservation of peace, and by the re-establishment of the internal tranquillity of states, that the evils which now oppress nations so heavily, can be removed, property secured, trade revived, and credit restored. This is the voice which is now heard all over Europe. The Austrian government openly declares it as its own; and every Austrian who loves his monarch and his country, will render homage to it.

PARIS, March 30.—A traveller who left Brussels at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, relates, that in the course of that day a mob had assembled before house of M. Mathieu, Director of the Bank, and brother-in law of Col. Borremans.—The Civic Guard, who had proceeded thither to protect him, were partly disarmed by the populace, and the remaining part were compelled to yield, after making a vain resistance. The mob then rushed into the house, which they completely devastated, throwing the furniture out of the window, and burning it in the public square. The pretext for this outrage was that M. Mathieu had in his hands 200,000 florins belonging to the Prince of Orange, and that he had lately remitted him a large sum. The Minister of the Interior has published a Proclamation, declaring the resolution of the Government to bring the guilty to immediate punishment; but the exasperation is increased by an Orange Proclamation received from Ghent. It is said that unsuccessful attempts have been made to induce the military commanders at Antwerp to join the Prince of Orange.

The Sentinelle Generoise says:—"Public order still remains unsettled in some parts of Argon. Some riotous disturbances took place on the 15th and 16th, in the district of Rheinfelden, and particularly in the populous Commune of Mohlin, where some of the rioters, after they had been arrested, were rescued by the populace. The local authorities not having sufficient power to maintain tranquillity, the Government was forced to send on the 19th, four companies, with two pieces of cannon, to reinforce them."

We learn from Bar-le-Duc, that a detachment of 300 Germans, forming the *nucleus* of the Foreign Legion to be organized in that town, arrived there on the 28th, and 65 Bavarian and Hanoverian deserters who reached Mirecourt on the 15th, were expected there. The French officer at the head of the latter party relates, that no idea can be formed of the number of desertions from the regiments in garrison on the left bank of the Rhine. Landau is completely destitute of troops, they having all deserted and come to France.

PARIS, March 31.—The Berlin State Gazette contains the following letter from Sjeonica, dated March 16—"Major-General Baron Sacken having been ordered to clear the country between Wkra and the Narew, and to open a communication with Lomza, directed his march from Nasielsk towards Macow and Rozana. But as he might have been harassed by the rebels, who had a corps of 5000 men, with nine pieces of cannon, and about the same number of troops in the village on the banks of the Wkra, Gen. Sacken made a feint of acting on the offensive. He ordered Colonel Lachmann to proceed with four squadrons of Lancers and a party of Cossacks from Nowomigored toward Lochaczyn, to take up a position at Nowonisato, and the next morning to attack the Poles at Meluszyn. Colonel Lachmann reached that village on the 8th, at daybreak. On the opposite bank of the Wkra were stationed two Polish regiments of Lancers, who, however, did not take any part in the combat. Col. Lachmann was received with discharges of musketry; upon which he ordered his Carbineers and Cossacks to dismount, and attack the village in front. At the same time he detached two squadrons of Lancers to both wings, and charged Lt. Muller to occupy the bridge.—These measures had the desired effect; the Poles were driven into the village, and retreated towards the river, which they could no longer pass by the bridge. About 300 were drowned, many were killed, and those who defended themselves in the houses, perished in the flames. The commander of the detachment of the Free Corps, (Maj. Wengrodzki) three captains, two lieutenants, and 200 sub-officers and soldiers, fell into the hands of the Russians as prisoners. The promptness of the attack preserved the detachment of Col. Lackmann from serious loss. In the meanwhile, Gen. Sacken marched towards Golymine, and Col. Lachmann joined him in the night of the 8th inst. This result will tend to restore order in the country. On the left wing, Lt. Gen. Kreutz had advanced as far as Suchodol. He then resolved to cross the Wieprz, which he did on the 9th, after continual skirmishes on the 7th and 8th with the troops of Dwernicki, who, as it appears, had the same design in view. By means of a side march Gen. Kreutz reached Lenezna. As he learned there that only 2,000 of the rebels were at Lublin, and that the troops of Gen. Witt were distant only two days' march, he determined upon taking the town, and attacked it on the 11th. The suburbs where the inhabitants had been armed, offered a powerful resistance, but on the dragoons dismounting from their horses, the suburbs were taken. The Russians penetrated into the houses in which the Poles defended themselves, and the town sent a flag of truce to the General, and proposed an unconditional surrender to the mercy of the conqueror. The resistance of the Poles however was most obstinate. The Russian dragoons were obliged to make their way by force through the barricades in the streets, to storm the entrenchments, and drive the enemy from their strong holds. The Poles lost 200 men as prisoners, and had many killed and wounded; the rest fled in every direction. It is stated that Gen. Dwernicki has sent part of his troops to Gen. Dwernicki and that he still occupies Krasnostaw Zamosc, and that he still occupies Krasnostaw Zamosc, and that he still occupies Krasnostaw Zamosc,

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 14, 1831.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The gentleman who criticises a portion of the last number of "Horace in Philadelphia," puts a forced construction on the author's meaning. We presume he intended no such allusion as is insinuated in the criticism, and if he did not, it would be unfair and unjust to charge so fearful a crime to his account.

We should never have inserted the article in question had we even anticipated that such a construction could be placed on the language of our correspondent, and we trust this circumstance will satisfy the solicitude of several of our friends who appear displeased with the article.

"Sigma" is unintelligible.

The lines by "Seared," and those by "W." are on file for insertion.

"Carlos" is informed that one of his pieces was in type before we received his note. That, however, will make no difference in the arrangement we have made in respect to communications intended for the Casket.

The engraving in the May number of the CASKET, which will be published in a few days, is one of superior beauty and excellence, both as regards the execution of the plate, and the splendour of the portrait. The lady represented in the Marchioness of Carmarthen, grand daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, now the only surviving signer of the declaration of Independance. The Marchioness, who is attached to the Court of St. James, is said to possess, in accomplishments of the mind, amiability of manner, and virtuous integrity, beauty far superior to personal charms or a handsome exterior, for which she is so justly celebrated. We feel well assured that the readers of the Casket will be gratified with this and the other embellishments in the May number. The general contents are, as usual, chosen with care —several excellent original articles will be found inserted.

Owing to the quantity of original and selected matter already on hand, it will not be possible to commence the publication of the paid for communications, before one other number is issued. Some excellent articles have already been received, and will shortly be put in type for the July number, which will be issued early in that month. We shall be pleased to receive further favours from our friends, in time to be noticed on the cover of the Casket for June.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Put money in thy purse."—Shakspeare.

One of the greatest desiderata in the present day, appears to be the art of accumulating wealth. Among all classes and descriptions of people, the same thirst prevails, and if any difference exist, in respect to the strength of the desire after riches, it may be remarked, that the man who has already acquired a competency, is more clamorous for an extension of his power, than is the man who makes the assay with a single dollar in his pocket. So wonderfully does the *possession of a portion of wealth*, act on the mind and *create a desire for more.*

The Scripture says "the love of money is the root of all evil"—had the sentence been written by one in our day, the writer would have added, "as well as of much good," for it cannot be denied that money, however strong the propensity it excites to evil, frequently induces men to live a life of sobriety and religion; makes them not only careful of their own vital interests, but exceedingly anxious for the prosperity of others. In another, and a more extraordinary circumstance in relation to wealth is, that they who have sufficient quantity laid by in their coffers, can bear them through the mazes and intricacies of life, will, while they are decanting on the folly of pursuing riches, the cares consequent upon vast possessions, and the disquietude, to those who cannot claim jurisprudence over an acre, themselves be using the most powerful exertions to add house to house, field to field, and plantation to plantation. We may say, therefore, that there are no bounds to a man's desire for wealth. He who has an income of only one hundred dollars, will not be satisfied when he increases it to two; but when he can count four hundred, may in his imagination think that sight will satisfy him, yet when double that is possessed, he is just as far if not farther from having the *ultimatum* of his desires, than when he received only one hundred. So does the propensity for riches increase with the increase of wealth.

It is certain that wealth places facilities in a man's possession which he that is poor hath not. The rich man may command all the luxuries of life—the gratification of his desires may be his chief employment—if he take pride in so doing, he may oppress his brother, insult him, and trample on his rights, that is, if his brother be poor—he may build costly palaces, and store his barns with the produce of his fields—ride in his chariot, and have those about him who are such adepts in their business, that he need scarcely be at the trouble of speaking, so promptly will a look or gesture be interpreted—he may lie in beds of down and be fanned while he sleeps. These and a hundred other advantages, if we may so call them, has the man of wealth, but the important question, "Is he happier than the poor man?" is still unanswered.

The question however, we do not intend to answer. Our readers must find that out for themselves, as we shall satisfy the expectations we have raised by the title of this article, when we point out to them the unerring road to wealth!

There are hundreds of us, who know by experience what it is to be poor—if poverty has sweets we have had them in abundance. Some of us, who have full and plenty, and yet are discontented—if riches bring care, we have been content to endure it rather than part with Mammon. We never knew an instance, of a rich man changing his situation with a poor one, and this was incontrovertible argument in favour of a wealthy life. But as riches are now shortly to be at the disposal of all who choose to follow our advice, we may as well become accustomed to talk of our possessions, and know how we intend appropriating our money, otherwise the cost of wealth may make an awkward fit, and we be in danger of making a standing butt for the ridicule of our more fortunate neighbors.

"Rail roads are good stock," says one, "I shall invest a part of my money in that way." "And I, in Bank Stock," says another, "giving the preference to a snug little bank up town, which makes such large dividends. Says a third, "I shall purchase ground and build small houses in particular, yield good interest for a man's money, and I have a great itching to be called Landlord." A fourth to the person of a stripling of two and twenty, says, "poverty has hitherto prevented me from taking unto myself a helpmate, and that shall be my first object."—This is the most laudable object of the whole; the youngster ought to be encouraged, for too many think a wife must be obtained first, which, in our opinion, is bad policy. A good wife is one of the greatest blessings in the world, and it always grieves us to see such a one contending with poverty.

But we are digressing, and having already extended this article much longer than we anticipated, we defer the sequel for another number.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

There was a large increase in the number of deaths in this city last week—the whole number being 94. By consumption of the lungs, 14—convulsions, 9—dropsy in the brain, 6. Thirteen people of color are included, as well as 9 deaths in the almshouse.

In the account of the ages of those deceased, we notice but one individual who had attained the age of eighty years, while twenty-six were under the age of one year, and forty-one (nearly one-half of the whole number) had not attained the age of five years. We are not aware that the proportion of early deaths is greater this week than any preceding week, but it appears to us that an extraordinary mortality prevails among children.

The Fame Hose Company have offered a reward of Fifty Dollars for the detection of the villain or villains, who maliciously plugged up the key hole in the door of their Hose House, by which the apparatus was detained, a considerable time, on Sunday morning last, when the alarm of fire was sounded. We earnestly trust they may be apprehended and suitably punished.

The New York papers speak highly of the arrangements recently made by the city Councils for an abundant supply of water in different parts of the city, for the convenience of the fire department. A well has been sunk in Thirteenth street, already to the depth of 90 feet, and in diameter 16 feet. This supplies a tank or reservoir of very large dimensions, and which is elevated so as to propel the water through pipes laid in the streets to every part of the city. The tank is of a capacity to hold 245,000 gallons, and the pipes already laid in the streets contain 210,000 gallons. It is contemplated to extend these much further. Experiments were recently made by the Committee of the corporation on the Fire Department, to ascertain the force with which the water would be propelled, by attaching a section of hose on the hydrants located at some distance from the well and reservoir. The New York Spectator says:—"They proceeded up the Bowery, and at the junction of Division street therewith, a length or two of hose, with a pipe, was attached to the hydrant, and the water played at this high situation, in such a manner as would have enabled them to have extinguished any fires at this point. The Committee then proceeded to the corner of Grand street and the Bowery. Here the water was in like manner thrown without an engine upon the roof of the highest house in the vicinity—*not less certainly than 40 feet.* Afterwards *another trial was made at the corner of Broadway* and Canal streets:—but the water was discharged into two Engines, both endeavoring to play it off; but they were each overtun in less than half a minute, and it was estimated that one hydrant would supply more water than six engines could play on a fire at once. It was found at this point that the pressure from the head threw the water to the elevation of fifty feet; and with the additional velocity, arising from playing for some time, the column would, no doubt, have gone over the highest roofs at this place."

A measure of this kind has long been needed in New York, and will prove itself worth the cost, no matter what labour and expense have been necessarily incurred in procuring it. The force of their hydrants, are, however, not so great as that of some of the fire plugs in this city. We have seen water propelled to the distance of more than one hundred feet, through a 50 feet section of hose, when attached to plugs in low situations. Some of our hose companies frequently pass water on to a fire from the plug, without first putting it into an engine, as the force is sufficiently great to do efficient service. Plugs near a main pipe give a much greater quantity of water than those in high streets, attached to a supply pipe. The terms "good attachment" and "poor attachment" are used by our firemen to designate their respective merits.

BRUTALITY.—One of the most shocking instances of barbarity we ever recollect reading, is related in the recently published "History of Wyoming," by Isaac N. Chapman, Esq. The circumstances connected with it, were as follow:

The settlement of Wyoming was attacked in 1778, by the combined British and Indian forces, under the command of Col. John Butler, and the half-breed savage Brandt. A spirited resistance was made by the garrison stationed in the Fort, joined by the generality of the male inhabitants, and a desperate battle ensued. The forces of the British and Indians were, however, too powerful, and the Americans were forced to retreat. Some of the inhabitants of the different settlements on the Susquehanna, were attached to the British cause, who after the battle joined their forces, and exhibited instances of ferocity, certainly equal, if not superior, to the barbarous cruelties of their savage friends. In the retreat of the Americans, a few fled for temporary safety to a small island in the Susquehanna, a short distance below the battle ground. But they were observed and followed. One of the pursuers (an American tory) in seeking a victim to his unholy thirst for blood, discovered his own *brother*, at whom he immediately levelled his gun! The brother came forward from his place of concealment, and falling on his knees, supplicated for his life, in the most moving terms.—He besought him but to let him live, and he promised henceforward, to live with him, and serve him—even to be his slave—he would do any thing that might be asked, if his life was spared. "*All this is mighty good,*" replied the savage hearted tory brother, "*but you are a d——d rebel,*" and deliberately presenting his rifle, he shot him dead on the spot!

This horrid circumstance was related by one of the inhabitants who succeeded in remaining undiscovered on the island, until the enemy had retired. The inhuman brother thought it best to accompany the British troops on their return to Canada.

Lieut. Tatnall, it is said, is appointed to the command of the U. S. schooner Grampus.

In consequence of some irregularity in framing or entering down the indictments against Smith, the robber of the City Bank, there seems to be no chance of convicting him of burglary. It appears according to the Revised Statutes of the State, "that if at any time there shall be two indictments pending for the same offence, or for the same matter, although charged as different offences, the one first found shall be deemed to be superseded by the one last found and shall be quashed." At the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, seven indictments were preferred by the Grand Jury against Smith, each distinct parcel of the property stolen, being the subject of a particular indictment. The last indictment charging Smith with stealing the doubloons, the property of a Mr. Schott.—When the prisoner was arraigned, his counsel interposed a special plea, in pursuance of the Revised Statutes, setting forth that all the indictments were for the same offence, and as the one for stealing the doubloons was the last one entered, it was therefore to be considered the last one found. This, after being argued for some time, gave place to a *nolle prosequi* which was entered upon all the indictments, and a new one was returned by the Grand Jury, which charges the prisoner with stealing notes belonging to the City Bank. On this he will be tried. He entered the plea of *not guilty.* If convicted of larceny, the crime is punishable with imprisonment for five years.

The inhabitants of Fredericksburg, Va. are making exertions to collect funds for the purpose of removing the remains of the Mother of Gen. Washington, which is now in a field, within the walls of a Sacred Edifice, and, erect over them a monument. The field in which Mrs. Washington was interred, is now used for agricultural purposes, and the precise spot is not known even to the owner, as there is no grave stone on the place, nor any kind of mark to designate it. A committee of the inhabitants of Fredericksburg, solicit subscriptions to aid this undertaking, from the public at large.

Some specimens of Coal have been placed on the table of the Reading Room in Augusta, Georgia, which were found on the banks of the river near that place. It is supposed that coal exists in large quantities in the neighbourhood. The editor of the Georgia Courier remarks that the discovery of a coal bed is of far more importance than a vein of a gold mine. Sources of immense wealth exist in our country—many, perhaps, will not be discovered for years.

ANOTHER MURDER.—Elijah Lock, of Switzerland county, Indiana, had a dispute with a Mr. John P. Bishop, on the 18th ult. about some very trifling affair, in the course of which he became exasperated, and struck Bishop a blow in the breast with an axe, of which he died during the day. An attempt was made to procure a warrant to apprehend Lock, but he intercepted the messenger, and shot at him with his rifle. The ball passed through the man's hat and grazed his head. Lock escaped for the time.

Col. S. W. Foreman, of the St. Louis Times, has recovered the sum of $5,000, being the amount of damages awarded him by the jury of the St. Louis county Circuit Court, for a libel published against him by Messrs. Keemle and Brooks, publishers of the St. Louis Beacon. The libel consisted in charging Col. Foreman with a disgraceful crime. Both parties were Jacksonian to principle.

From the Boston Gazette of Friday.

Distressing Fire, with loss of Lives.

A most calamitous fire broke out on Wednesday evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the block of buildings in Broad street, well known as Quincy's bake-house. The two upper stories and a part of the second were occupied by seven families, comprising nearly fifty individuals, principally Irish, most of whom made their escape when the alarm was first given. Mr. John Murphy, his wife and three children who occupied a room in the third story, were probably smothered in their sleep, and died without the least sensation of pain. Mr. Sullivan, wife and child, in the third story, awoke, but too late to make their escape by the stair-way,—they seemed completely bewildered. In vain did those in the street shout to them to make their way to the top of the house and wait for ladders,—the mother seemed only intent on saving the child, and the husband to save the wife. She accordingly wrapped the child as well as she could with bed clothes and threw it from the window; and he letting his wife down as far as he could reach, let her drop upon the pavement, and then jumped out himself. The mother we are informed escaped without serious injury—but the father and the child are not expected to survive. One or two others are missing, but no further discoveries have been made.

Since writing the above, we are happy to learn, that the child thrown from the window was not so much injured as was first anticipated. He was about four years old, and was caught, so as to break his fall in a great degree, by a young sailor by the name of Charles Brown, who thereby received a severe sprain in the shoulder. Mr. Sullivan, we also hear, though severely injured, is in a fair way to recover. The escape of Mrs. S. after such a fall, from a third story window 30 feet high, is the more remarkable, nay even wonderful, from the fact of her being in very delicate circumstances.

About nine years since, a fire occurred in the same street, and nearly opposite, attended by very similar and equally lamentable circumstances. It broke out shortly after 9 in the evening, and strange as it may appear, six of the unfortunate tenants were burned to death. A boy saved his life by coming down from the fourth story by the trunk or spout, and a young woman, who assisted him to get out, and who attempted to follow his example, fell and was dashed to pieces on the side walk.

The Indians visited the Chesnut st. Theatre, on Thursday evening. On the appearance of the Elephant of SIAM, they burst out into a loud discordant shriek that convulsed the audience; but their mode of applause is quite as refined as that of beating the sides of the boxes or floor with canes.

Samuel Slater, Esq. informs that Mr. John M'Clausland, who has been employed by him as a watchman at his mill in Oxford, Mass. has lost but one night in seven years and twenty eight days, *two thousand one hundred and eighty-four nights!!* During the same time he has worked four hours in each day, and he now weighs forty pounds more than he did at the commencement of his night service.

☞ Mr. FINN, with PENDLETON'S assistance, has issued a characteristic lithographic of what he calls the settlement of the MAINE QUESTION. Mynheer, the arbiter, is represented as the master of ceremonies at a table laden with sour-crout and cold-slaw for himself, and cider and roast-beef for his right and left hand guests.—These are Jonathan and John Bull. The former is a lank, lantern-jawed, staring bumpkin, with his mouth wide open, and his hands expressively adjusted in his breeches pockets. The other is a rubicund, robustious old functionary, seated more quietly at the table, but nevertheless keeping a sharp eye upon the Dutchman, and upon the slice of the globe before him, which he has just divided into equal portions, and is handing to the parties.

ANOTHER EDITOR REWARDED.—Green peas and strawberries were presented to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, 29th ult.

That is not the way they reward editors this side of the Hudson. All our privilege is, to inform the world who raised the peas and strawberries, and who were invited to eat them. "Dinner at three," are words that seldom ornament our card rack.

A meeting of citizens was held in the borough of Northampton, Lehigh county, on the 5th inst., at which was resolved to make application to the next Legislature, for the incorporation of a company to construct a railroad from the termination of the Philadelphia and Norristown railroad to Allentown, to intersect the Beaver Meadow railroad. The distance is from thirty to thirty-five miles. If completed, there will be an uninterrupted chain of communication by railroads, from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna, in a less distance than by any other route. A committee was appointed at the meeting to obtain the services of a engineer, to explore the route.

In the matter of railroads, Pennsylvania will soon take the lead of all the other states. Companies are forming in every direction, and wherever an opportunity has been given, railroad stock has been bought up with great avidity. As we stated some weeks since, they are emphatically the 'rage' among us, and we know not to what length some of our sober citizens will go, while under the influence of the mania. We believe, however, that all the railroads now in embryo promise great advantages; but we trust but some of them will be completed, and the experiment fairly tested, before our citizens so far commit themselves and their wealth, that should railroads not prove so advantageous as we confidently calculate they will, they may not be utterly ruined.

The roads now constructing, with those for which arrangements are in preparation, extend out of the city, to various sections of the country, and will afford conclusive proof as to their utility. If they should succeed, as we trust and believe they will, then they ought to be prosecuted with vigor, wherever the will afford advantages. Until then some caution should be used—the delay may place us a trifling distance in the back ground, but it will also secure us against loss by speculation.

These remarks are general, and have no allusion whatever to the subject agitated at the meeting we have just noticed. Such a railroad as they desire to have appears to us to be of much importance.

OBITUARY.

It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of Mr. SETH CRAIG, senior. Possessing an intelligent mind, a benevolent heart, a correct judgment, and an uniformity of disposition that ever formed one of his most striking characteristic. His departure will cause a void in society, as long as it virtues will be remembered.

If unostentatious charity is mild, moral deportment, and a firm reliance on the redeeming merits of his Saviour, are any sure preludes of a happy immortality, Mr. Craig possessed those qualities in an eminent degree. He was universally esteemed a man of honour and integrity, and in his various relations, as father, husband, friend—he was indulgent, kind, disinterested, and devoted. To his friends his loss will be long and deeply felt, to his family it is irreparable.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Look out.—One Dollar Notes of the State Bank at Camden, *altered* to Tens, are in circulation. Also, Counterfeit $10 on the Commercial Bank.

On Friday, in a house in Front street, a boy was found hanging, and nearly dead. He confessed that he had strung himself up by way of experiment.

The number of arrivals and departures by the several stages at Norristown, in the course of last April, was twenty seven hundred and seventy-six.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that Mr. Mills, (the father of the double twins, who appeared at the Chesnut street theatre on the occasion of Mrs. Page's benefit,) keeps the establishment of the *Four Nations' Hotel*, near Fairmount, and that in a style well worthy of public patronage.

The number of houses to be built in Philadelphia, this season, is estimated at sixteen hundred at least.

We hear that one of the militia companies, paraded yesterday, mustered five or six men, one of whom, not able to procure a gun, carried a brick bat; with other anecdotes equally illustrative of the value of this arm of national defence.

A gentlemen had his pocket picked on coming out of a church on Sunday evening, by which, besides some papers in his pocket book, he is the loser of $1350.

On Saturday or Sunday night, some scoundrels made an attempt to force an entrance into the store of Messrs. Smith & Brown, in Chesnut street near Front. Something alarmed the rogues, and they escaped, without effecting their purpose, leaving behind them the tools, which it is probable they had stolen. They were a hammer, a chisel, and a merlin spike.

According to the Richmond Compiler of the 2d instant, some wheat fields had been already ploughed up, on account of damage done by the fly.

A new ordinance of the Baltimore Council provides for the licensing of ninepin alleys; requiring payment of two hundred dollars for those attached to dwellings or taverns, and fifty in other cases.

It is highly probable that the Hon. James Brown, late Minister to France, will be elected to the U. S. Senate from the state of Louisiana, as the successor of Mr. Livingston.

True bills have been found by the Grand Jury, in New York, against Murray and his wife, for being concerned in the robbery of the city bank.

The Secretary at War, has appointed General Simon Cameron, Col. Walter S. Franklin, and Major Frederick Hambright, members of the Board of Visitors at West Point.

The Kingston, (Canada) Herald of April 22, states that a most awful thunder storm had visited that town. The peals of thunder, says the Editor, shook the houses to their foundation.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. William A. Clark, Rector of All Saints' Church, New York, and on the Rev. William Cooper Mead, Rector of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, on the 3d ult. by Allegheny College, Pennsylvania.

Paving the streets of New Orleans with shells has been so successfully tested, that the Mayor of that city has advertised for one hundred thousand bushels.

The Supreme Court of this state commenced a session, which will last four weeks, on Monday last, at Lancaster—the Hon. John B. Gibson, chief Justice, and the Hon. Molton C. Rogers, C. Houston, J. Ross, and J. Kennedy, Justices, being on the bench.

It is stated in French papers that a still born infant was carried to M. Portal, of Paris, for dissection, who conceived the idea of inflating its lungs. The experiment was tried for a few minutes, when the air returned warm, the blood began to circulate, and the child was sent back alive to its parents. A surgeon at Lyons recently made a similar experiment with complete success.

A bill of indictment has been found by the Grand Jury of Suffolk, against Frederick J. Hill, Esq. editor of the New England Galaxy, for a libel. The indictment is founded on a paragraph which appeared in a late number of the Galaxy, describing Mr. Avery Allen, an Anti-Masonic lecturer, as a "vagrant and a mountebank."

The NEW YORK CITY LIBRARY has nearly nineteen thousand volumes, with real estate worth fifteen thousand dollars, and a debt of three or four thousand to the Bank of New York. There are four hundred and forty subscribers, who pay each four dollars a year.

A colored man, a trader, in Charleston, S. C. recently brought a suit against a white man for debt. The book of original entries was exhibited in court; but as it had been kept by a colored man, of course it was not admitted as evidence, and thus the honest black trader was nonsuited. "All men are born free and equal."

Alderman Stevens has been elected President of the New York board of Aldermen of that city, under the new charter; and Mr. Murray has been elected President of the board of assistant Aldermen.

On Monday last, Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister, had his audience of leave, and presented Mr. Charles Bankhead as Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Vaughan left Washington for New York on Tuesday; expecting to sail for England on the first of June.

Croly's thrilling story of the Demon Ship has been dramatised for the New York Bowery theatre. Some of the horrid scenes in which Gibbs, the pirate, was an actor, have been introduced into the piece.

A notice of a marriage that never took place was imposed upon the American Sentinel yesterday. To-day the editor mentions that he has fortunately been able to point out the fabrication.

The report of interments, in Baltimore, enumerates the death of 34 persons during the past week—males 18—females 16.

Two individuals, a principal and accessary, were detected at Savannah on the 28th ult. charged with passing counterfeit bills of the United States Bank, of the denomination of twenty dollars.

The Ithaca Journal mentions that a company of Mormonites, (Golden Bible Pilgrims) passed through that place a few days since to their land of Promise, in Ohio. They numbered about a hundred, men, women and children.

The Ponchartrain rail road was to be opened on the 23d ult. and every body in New Orleans was expected to be present. Horses are to be used until locomotive engines can be procured.

At New York, according to the Evening Post, a first rate ship was launched a few days ago; and contracts have been made for ten others, six of which are now on the stocks; a greater number than have been under contract at once since 1826.

On the 1st of May last year, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, there remained in this city fifteen hundred unoccupied houses—more than half that number of unfinished houses were tenanted on Monday of this week. This simple fact, and we are assured it is a fact, carries with it its own commentary.

The Connecticut Legislature met on Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning the House of Representatives, by a vote of 97 to 89, resolved that a Lieutenant Governor should be chosen by joint ballot. The Senate, however, proceeded separately to an election, when H. W. Edwards had eleven votes, and O. Merwyn eight.

The Pearmans were performing operas at St Louis two or three weeks ago. The lady's title, we observe, is now Madame. When such singers find it worth while to go so far into the West, we need not ask why a strong company cannot be kept together.

The Boston City Council have decided upon sixty, as the number of representatives for that city for the ensuing political year.

The managers of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union have voted to raise 2,000 dollars, to support an agency, and to establish a depository in Illinois.

The Michigan Sentinel states, that Gen. John R. Williams has been nominated as a candidate, to represent that Territory, as its Delegate to Congress.

Several wooden buildings were burnt at Washington on Friday morning. The Intelligencer remarks that the the city is extremely well supplied with water for all purposes except that of extinguishing fires.

The receipts of canal toll, at Harrisburg, amounted to nearly two thousand dollars, within the last two weeks.

In the case of the brig Trent, wrecked in the Mississippi, compensation to the salvors was awarded by abitration at New Orleans on 19th April; the award was twenty per centum on the nett value of the said cargo, the same to be determined by the auction sales which will be made thereof.

The woman whom Gibbs was connected with in Liverpool, was brought to the Court of Sessions at New York, on Monday, to be used as a witness. She appeared to be about 35 years old, and was, it is evident, a woman of very considerable personal attraction.

Early on Saturday morning, at Boston, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Daniel Burgs, formerly of Nova Scotia, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, while her husband had gone to work. She had appeared insane for some days, especially on the night previous. She lived very happily with her husband.

The proprietor of a manufactory in Boston pays the workmen a premium of $10 per annum for dispensing with drinking at 11 and 4 o'clock, but allows them the requisite time to eat luncheon.

The Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON arrived in Washington city on Thursday, in one of Messrs Stockton and Stokes' elegant steel spring coaches, by way of the railroad at an early hour. Mr. LIVINGSTON has entered on the duties of the office.

It is stated in the message of the Governor of Connecticut, that for the year ending 31st March last, the nett gain of the State prison, after paying every expense of guarding, feeding, clothing and instruction, was $7,824.

It is stated in the Barnstable Patriot, that two pedlars were lately pelted with rotten eggs and codfish heads out of Provincetown, by boys from seven to seventeen years of age, whose mothers and sisters, in the absence of their fathers, the pedlars had insulted and imposed upon, passing counterfeit money, &c.

Mr. Smith's tragedy of Caius Marius has been represented at the Park Theatre, New York, with decided success.

DISTRESSING.—On Thursday evening last, the dwelling house of Mr. Ebenezer McGinley, about one mile from Millerstown, in this county, together with all his furniture, was consumed by fire; and himself (in a weak state,) and wife *and eleven children*, thrown upon the charity of the world with barely sufficient clothing to cover them. To be visited by calamities of any kind, is distressing—but in the present instance it is heart-rending in the extreme. It is with pleasure we learn that some benevolent individuals are endeavoring to collect as much charity from the humane part of the community, as will restore a portion of the loss. All christian hearts will remember that "*he that giveth to the poor, but lendeth to the Lord.*"—*Gettysburgh Star.*

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING.

Pawnbroker's Sale

OF Clothing only, on Monday morning, May 16, 1831, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No 87 Chesnut street, a very large and extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer Clothing—consisting of Surtout and Close bodied Coats; 100 pair of Spring and Summer Pantaloons; 100 new and second hand Vests; Summer Coatees and Roundabouts; Ladies' Silk, Gingham, Crape, Calico and White Dresses, part of them of the first quality and fashion.—Also, Merino, Silk and Crape Shawls and Scarfs; white and black Veils, Corsets, &c.; Linen and Cotton Shirts; elegant Bed Spreads; Counterpanes and Quilts; Linen Sheets; Table Linen; Pillow Cases and Towels; Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. and Cravats; new Boots and Shoes; Hats and Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Stockings, and Patterns for Ladies' Dresses; Coat, Vest and Pantaloon Patterns; Parasols, and a variety of Boys' and Girls' Clothing.

N. B. The above goods are all of a good quality, and will be sold without reserve, by

M. THOMAS, Auctioneer,

No. 87 Chesnut street, one door below Third.

may 14—1t*

☞ CAUTION RENEWED.

WHEREAS the person or persons to whom reference is had in our previous caution, whose name is Ambler, are now, or have lately been in Philadelphia containing to offer for sale his or their Right, (whether real of assumed) for the construction and use of certain small Mill Stones for the purpose of grinding Grain, &c. And whereas, his or their management in the business has been proven to be morally unfair and commercially unjust having bolstered up his or their claims on the public by certificates altered from the original, signed by the Messrs. Pooles of Brandywine, men of unimpeachable veracity, one of whom called on one of the Amblers a few days since, demanded of and obtained from him the original certificate; thus being the fact, the public will certainly need no further caution on the subject

JOHN SELLER, Jr., Delaware Co.

JOSEPH COGGINS, Philadelphia Co.

may 14—4t

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

The Walnut Street Theatre opened on Monday evening, under favorable auspices. It has active and persevering managers, and an excellent company. A regeneration in the affairs of this house, has appeared necessary long since, to place it on a level with our other theatrical houses, and we are pleased to see that it is now in hands that will assuredly affect it.—Mr. and Mrs. Rowbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Marywood, Mr. A. J. Phillips, Mr. Foberts, Mr. Smith, Mr. Walstein, Mr. Hart, Mr. Logan, Miss A. Fisher, Miss Armstrong, Miss Riddle, &c. &c. are among the performers. A new drop curtain has been painted by Mr. Smith, during the recess. Mr. Riley, a respectable performer, from the Liverpool and Manchester theatres, made his first appearance on Tuesday evening, as Frederick, in Lover's Vows. Mr. Booth commenced an engagement of a limited number of nights, on Wednesday evening, as Sir Giles Overreach, which he sustained with his usual ability. Hamlet was performed by the same gentleman on Thursday evening, to a very respectable house. We have not the smallest doubt but this establishment will now prove eminently successful and prosperous. The managers are indefatigable men, and will leave no means untried to furnish good entertainments.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrett took their leave of us on Monday night, in entertainments produced for the benefit of Mrs. Barrett. The Elephant filled the stage on Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Gallot, the gentleman having charge of Fanny, appeared as an American tar, in the Purse. His delineation of a sailor is highly spoken of by some who witnessed the performance. Mr. W. Isherwood, who performed at the Walnut street house when that establishment was under the management of Mr. Blake, appeared, on Thursday evening, as Sir Giles Overreach, for the benefit of Mrs. Moreland. Mrs. Duff, an actress whose merits are so extensively known, and which have heretofore been so well appreciated, will take a benefit at this house, this evening. She has recently suffered a severe family affliction, and consequently has, at this time, stronger claims on the public for a good benefit than have lately been urged for any performer, no matter how great their qualifications may have been. Of Mrs. D. the managers say—"If the histrionic talents necessary to form a first rate tragic actress, and the exemplary traits that constitute the wife and the mother, be a claim on this occasion to public favour, then I am proud to aver this lady deserves it." The entertainments she has selected are good. We feel well assured she will be liberally patronized.

A part of the late Walnut street company have taken the Lancaster (Pa.) Theatre, and opened it for a summer season. Mr. Houpt is the Manager. Mr. Jefferson is also in the same place, giving theatrical exhibitions in a room in a public house.

Burke draws full houses at the Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore. The Managers have found it necessary to dispose of the seats in the first tier of boxes by auction. The enthusiasm of the Boston folks has reached them.

Mr. Booth appeared as *John Lump*, and Mr. Hamblin as *Looney McTwaller*, at the Bowery Theatre, on a recent occasion. It is said that the comic powers of these gentlemen are not a whit inferior to their tragic.

A young actor of great promise—Mr. C. Thorne—made his *debut* at the Chatham Theatre on Saturday last, in the arduous character of *Bertram.*

ALMANACK.

1831. MAY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.		MOON'S PHASES.
14 SATURDAY,...	4 55	7 5	4 7		
15 SUNDAY,.....	4 54	7 6	4 52		
16 MONDAY,.....	4 53	7 7	5 41		
17 TUESDAY,.....	4 52	7 8	6 34		
18 WEDNESDAY,..	4 51	7 9	7 38		
19 THURSDAY,....	4 50	7 10	8 57		
20 FRIDAY,.....	4 49	7 11	10 11		

M. 8d. 10h. 34m. 0s.
F. 7d. 11h. 0m.
N. 14d. 11h. 18m.
First 22d. 10h. 30m.
Full 30d. 0h. 0m.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst. at Mansfield Meeting, JOSEPH H. COOK, M. D. of Bordentown, to ABIGAIL, daughter of John Conley, of Mansfield Township, Burlington county, N. J.

[With the above, came a clever piece of cake, for which the parties will accept our thanks.]

On Thursday evening, 12th inst. by Rev. W. Richards, Esq. Mr. MORRIS BUCKMAN, of Newtown, Bucks County to Miss ANNA MARIA STEVENS, of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, by Elder Wm. Lauer, Mr. GEORGE TOMSON, to Mrs. DELILAH HUFF, all of Southwark.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr JAS. SAUNDERS, to Miss MARY ANN HALBERSTADT, all of Southwark.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr. Morris, CHARLES F. CLOUD, Editor of the 'Elkton Press,' Elkton, Md. to JULIANN, daughter of Leonard Ponder, Esq. of that city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. J. Abercrombie, Mr. WOODBURN POTTER, to Miss ANNA MARGARETTA, daughter of Michael Fox, Esq.

By the Rev. Dr. M'Auley, Mr. PETER BINDER, to Miss FRANCES HAMILTON.

At Baltimore, on Thursday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rozzel, Mr. HENRY SLATER, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss JOHANNA WRIGHT, of Baltimore.

On the 2d inst. by the Reverend R. U. Morgan, JOHN K. ZEILIN, Esq. to Miss CAROLINE C. daughter of the late Joseph Piper all of Chester, Delaware Co.

On Tuesday evening 10th inst. by Dr. Sargeant, Mr ABLE SHAWK, to Miss ANN STOKES.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. PETER BROWER, to Miss SARAH VANHORNE, of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN M GRAFF, to Miss EMILY WATSON, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN HOLLAWELL, to Miss MARY AKLEY, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN IVESTER, to Miss HARRIET WATERS, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JOHN CLINE, to Miss REBECCA ANN FLACK, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday, 1st of May, by Bishop Kendrick, Mr. JAMES HAINS, of Southwark, to Miss MARY JACKSON, of Moyamensing Township.

On Monday, the 9th inst. at Paterson, New Jersey, by the Rev. Samuel Fisher, D. D., JAMES C. FISHER, M. D. to ELIZA SPARKS, daughter of the late Samuel Sparks, of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Donohoe, Mr. JAMES D. BOYLON to Miss MARY ANN CECILIA, daughter of the late Charles Parmentier, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, Mr. HERVEY BRAYTON, of Western Oneida County, N. Y. to Miss ANN C. CARPENTER, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hoeres, Mr. PETER DUBOSQ, to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of William Edwards, both of Southwark.

In September last, by the Rev. Manning Force, Lieut. HENRY A. ADAMS, of the United States' Navy, to Miss CHARLOTTE H. BENNETT, all of this city.

DIED.

On Sunday, 8th instant, WILLIAM, son of Charles Wiggins, in the 7th year of his age.

On the morning of the 8th inst. in the 61st year of his age, ISAAC W. MORRIS.

On Sunday morning, Mrs. EVE FRYER, aged 65 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, aged 18 years.

On Monday evening, GEORGE EYRE, son of the late Jacob W. Smith, in the 5th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 8th instant, JOHN McK. BURNS, aged 4 years and 3 months, son of John and Rachel Burns.

In New York, on Sunday morning, the 1st inst. in the 23d year of his age, NATHANIEL W. FARNALD jr. formerly a resident of this city, and son of Mr. N. W. Farnald, of New Hampshire.

On Thursday at 5 o'clock, after a short and severe illness, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. PAUL CHIERDEL.

On Thursday, in the 24th year of her age, Miss CHRISTIANA WRIGHT.

At his late residence in Brooklyn, Connecticut, on the 20th ult. Col. DANIEL PUTNAM, (son of the late Major General Putnam,) aged 71 years.

NOTICE.

IF BROOKS STILWILL, or his heirs, will call on JOHN GARRETSON, Six Mile Run, Somerset county, New Jersey, he, or they, will hear of something to his, or their advantage. may 14—6t*

Musical Boxes.

THE subscriber has just received three hundred Musical Boxes, with American tunes, in addition to his former stock of watches, jewellery, and

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

LOVE! O LOVE!

By Jas. Nack.

Love! O Love! to every heart
What a blessed thing thou art,
When beauty is revealing
Toy soft and ardent feeling!
Brows blushing,
Cheeks flushing,
Eyes shining,
Arms twining,
Hands pressing,
Lips caress-ing,
Bosoms meeting,
Hearts beating;
Love! O Love! to every heart
What a blessed thing thou art!

Ere six months pass over,
Happy brids and happy lover—
Butchers, Bakers,
Mantuamakers,
Doctors solemn—
What a column
Of expenses
Shock the senses!
Quite unloosing
Turtle cooing;
Love! O Love! to every heart
What a blessed thing thou art!

By the time that two years
Have brought their "happy new years"
Wife and mother,
In a pother;
Husband surly,
Hurly-burly,
Cherubs squalling,
Bawling, brawling,
Kicking fighting,
Scratching, biting:
Love! O love to every heart
What a blessed thing thou art!

LINES,

From all the Dogs of Philadelphia, against the Dog Law.

We Dogs from Spring Garden,
The City, and the Plain,
Intreat your Honor's pardon
For sending you this strain;
For grief has taught us boldness,
So object are we now;
Thus Hated not with coldness
To our another'd bow-wow-wow!
We're driven thro' the city,
We're follow'd thro' the town,
And monsters, without pity,
Knock dogs and puppies down.
We never caus'd a riot,
We ne'er kick'd up a row;
But pass in ease and quiet
Our merry bow-wow-wow!
We've lov'd mankind more dearly
Than man oft loves his kind,
And must we thus then yearly
In muzzles be confined!
Oh! tear from us the fetters
That rankle on our brow,
And we shall be your debtors
For a hearty bow-wow-wow!
We cannot brook refusal,
We must be free as air;
And then we'll sing, as usual,
In honor of the Mayor,
Would you but list to rescue,
The bull-dogs all avow
A lag they ne'er would seize on,
But only bow-wow-wow!
The terrier's word is given,
(Oh! let it not be vain!)
That, if his hounds be riven,
He'll ne'er go mad again.
If you will but be gracious,
And canine claims allow,
Pug ne'er will be pug-nacious,
But join our bow-wow-wow!

ALL THE DOGS.

A QUIZ.—A gentleman, relating one night, at a coffee-room in Oxford, that Dr ——, of Brazen Nose college, had put out *his leg* in crossing a kennel; five surgeons immediately set off for the doctor's apartments, but returned dismayed, saying no such thing had happened. "Why," replied the gentleman, "how can a man cross a kennel without *putting out his leg*?"

The following, says the Columbia Spy, has been sent to us as something which has never been published. We insert it therefore as original.

A DUTCHMAN'S BREAKFAST AND RACCOON HUNT.—In de morning ven you kits oop, I dakes a rite; nut vent you kums tro oder vour misit I trink a chill of shinn; den ven you kits fre misit furder, I trinks anuder chill of shinn, unt ven you uh pean kum to my brudder Mycallah von oder misit stones furder, I trink a tird chill. But I tell you vat I eats for mine breakefast:

25 Ekke—3 piskets,
1 tuzen picklet Herrinks,
1 yung chicken,
2 oder tre puntches liddel Rottishes,
haaf tuzen liddel pisketa,
1 ret Kappigen unt finegara,
15 Kups of Koffee,
1 oder 2 chills of shinn,
wid oder nig nags.

Vat I dels mi brudder Mycallah if he ish cot any coot ciderish unt he asked me 'yish he's cot sum excellent sour beer, unt he's sorri its peen all gone.' Den mi horse Tobbins unt me kit mount our sattles upon our pellies, wid mi brudder Mycallah hors on him, unt rite as if de ferry tivels we before us, to hunt de Harracoon, unt I dels mi brudder Mycallah if I vil climp de dree oop, unt shaak town de Harracoon; so ven we hat peen shase io goot vile, he climp de dree oop, unt I catsh him pelints; but de tirel skin mate vaater in mine eyes, unt plint me so I dumble from de pottom of de dree to de top, shisam pang, viat on my breeches pehindt, unt my brudder Mycallah 'slupoy mi dog Fowler.' 'Get out you tivels skin!' 'Vat is it you?' 'To be sure it is.' 'Be you tead!' 'To be sure I am, for mi collar pone is proak.' So we catsh nobody, but vum tam dumble; unt prake my pipes unt topacco, peuites spill all my shinn pottles in a hundred pit into the pargan.

THE REASON WHY MAN CANNOT SEE UNDER WATER.—A man under water, sees objects as a very aged person sees through a concave glass, placed close to the eye. The fish is long sighted under water, and the man is short sighted. If he uses spectacles whose convexity is just double the convexity, or equal in convexity on both sides to the cornea of his own eye, he will see under water. The necessity of this is obvious; the aqueous humor is of the same density with the water, and there cannot, therefore, be any refraction of the rays in passing from the water into the land seeing eye.

Euclid and other distinguished ancients contended, and, indeed, suppose that vision was occasioned by the emission of rays from the eye in the object. He thought it more natural to suppose that an animate substance gave an emination, than that the inanimate body did. In 1560, the opinion that the rays entered the eye, was established. Kepler, in 1600 showed, geometrically, how the rays were refracted through all the humors, so as to form a distinct picture or the retina, and he also demonstrated the effect of glasses on the eyes.

MARSHAL SOULT, (the present French Minister of War.)—A person who saw Soult in 1822, thus describes his appearance:—We were received with plain frank courtesy by the Marshal—a middle-sized, though somewhat corpulent personage, of from fifty to sixty years of age, whose dark curling hair rendered somewhat conspicuous the bald patch in the middle of his head; while his sun-burnt complexion accorded well with his dark intelligent eye. His black stock, plain dark coat, and loose blue trousers, which, capacious as they were, could not hide his bow-legged form, obviously suggested the soldier rather than the Courtier, the Marshal rather than the Duke; though if I had encountered such a figure in London, I should rather have guessed him to be an honest East or West India Captain obtain.

Family Library.

A SPIRITED LAD.—Two lads in the country were playing boat in a brook, which was some three feet deep, and five times as many broad.

Peter.—Lark, you daresn't jump over this 'ere brook here.

Jack.—I dare's'nt! What'll you bet now?

Peter.—I wont bet nothin—but I know *you* dare'nt.

Jack.—Do you say that in jest or in earnest?

Peter.—I say it in airnest.

Jack.—You do?

Peter.—Yes, and I stomp you to it, besides.

Jack.—You stump me, hey? Well, you shall see them. So saying, *Jack*, with a zeal worthy of a better fate, ran, and jumping with all his might, found himself in the middle of the stream, and up to his chin in water.

Jack.—There, by gorry, what do you think of that, hey?

Peter.—Ho, ho, ha! Why, you've got more speak than I thought you had.

Jack waited out of the brook and went home as wet as a drowned rat, where he was called to an account for his dripping condition.

Mother.—Why, Jack, where have you been to?

Jack.—No where, but in the middle of the brook.—[Sullenly]

Mother.—In the middle of the brook, child! how came you there?

Jack.—Why, Pete Polliwog—

Mother.—The villain!—did he push you in?

Jack.—He! who, Pete Polliwog? I should like to catch him pushing me in! He knows better than to undertake that.

Mother.—How did you get in, then?

Jack.—Why, I jumped in!

Mother.—You jumped in!

Jack.—To be sure I did. Pete Polliwog told me I dare'nt—and, by gorry, I'n not the boy to take a stump!—*Constellation.*

ROYAL *(alvus sine culotte)* CONDESCENSION.—A few days since L.— left town in a great hurry for Brighton, where, passing along the Steyne, he met the king. His majesty, with his usual frank urbanity, accosted him as an old acquaintance. "Ah, L—, how are ye? what brings ye here? how long do ye stay?" L— replied, he came to see a sick relation, and was obliged to return the ensuing day. "Pooh, pooh, pooh," said his majesty, "you must dine with me first." "Please your majesty, I am under the necessity of returning immediately." "Nonsense! come to-morrow. Sir Herbert, do you mind, L— does not go away without dining with me." L— whispered to Sir Herbert that it was quite impossible he could avail himself of the honour, for he was deficient in a certain article of dress. Sir Herbert overwhelmed poor L—, by at once informing his majesty of his reason for declining the honour, namely, that he had no breeches. "Nonsense—ceremony—fluff—let him come without—let him come without," said the king.

ORGAN OF DESTRUCTIVENESS.—We understand that Phrenologists, who attentively examined the head of Gibbs, after his execution, found the organ of destructiveness wonderfully developed, and are unanimously of opinion that he was a notorious scoundrel.—*N. Y. Constel.*

COL. CROCKETT.—Many years since in Tennessee, there was a season of great scarcity of corn. Foreseeing this, or from some other motive, Col. Crockett purchased up a large quantity. It rose to a very high price. Numerous were the applications to the Colonel to sell. The following is the substance of many dialogues on the subject:—

Purchaser. Have you any corn to sell, Col. Crockett?

C. Yes, I have more than I shall plant; how much do you want?

Pur. Ten barrels.

C. Have you the money to pay down for it?

Pur. Yes; here it is.

C. Then I have no corn to sell you; all the corn that I can spare is for those that cannot pay for it!—*N. Y. Age.*

Two itinerant musicians, one a male, the other habited like a woman, were yesterday promenading the streets with a hand organ and tamborine. The *soi disant* female struck up "*I'd be a Butterfly*," with a squall like a cat in a gutter: but perceiving symptoms of mirth among the bystanders, she suddenly stopped short and addressed her companion—"Husband,—let's mizzle, they're laughing at us." "Never mind, my dear," said the veteran grinder, with the most philosophic air imaginable, but in an under tone, "Never mind,—we shall have the money presently, and then we'll laugh at them!"—*Boston Commentator.*

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES BILL.—The following is a brief abstract of Mr. Hobhouse's bill relating to cotton and other factories:—All former acts relating to cotton factories to be repealed. Persons under eighteen years of age, not to be employed during the night, in cotton, woollen, worsted, linen, or silk factories; nor more than eleven hours and a half during the day, exclusive of the time allowed for meals. no child under nine years of age to be employed. Justices may convict, if it be proved that the steam-engine was in operation more than eleven hours and a half on the day mentioned in any information, unless proof be given that the persons under eighteen, named in such information were not employed on that day. A justice of the peace being proprietor or occupier of such mill not to act. All information must be heard before two justices.

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The number of men, from 15 to 60 years of age, is 2,244,847, or about 4 in every 17 males. There are about 90,000 marriages yearly, and every 65 marriages, 3 only are observed to be without offspring. The deaths every year are about 332,700; every month, 25,592; every week 6,328; every day, 914; every hour, about 40. The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is as 50 to 54. Married women live longer than those who are not married. In country places there are, on an average, four children born of each marriage; in cities and large towns the proportion is 7 to every two marriages. The married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 1 to 3; and the married men to all the males, as 3 to 5. The number of widows is to that of widowers, as 3 to 1; but of widows who remarry to that of widowers, as 4 to 5. The number of old persons who during the cold weather is to those who die during a warm season, as 7 to 4. Half of all that are born die before they attain 17 years. The number of twins is to that of single births, as 1 to 65. Old Boerhaave says, the healthiest children are born in January, February, and March: only 1 out of 3125 reaches 100 years. The greatest number of births is in February and March. The small pox in the *natural* way, usually carries off 8 out of every 100 it attacks: by inoculation 1 die out of every 300. The proportion of females born to that of females is as 26 to 25. In our sea-ports, there are 132 females to 100 males, and in the manufacturing towns, 113 females to 100 males.

The largest ship now in the world is the Mahmoun, lately built at Constantinople, and which was to have been launched early in this year.—Her length is 234 feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main deck she is to mount long brass thirty-two pounders, and on her lower deck sixty-eight pounders—besides four or more guns carrying enormous stone balls.

The largest ship recorded in ancient history, was the Great Michael, built in 1503, by James the 4th of Scotland, one of the first monarchs of christendom who turned his attention seriously to maritime power. This Scottish ship was of the dimensions of Noah's Ark—all the workmen that could be mustered were engaged a year and a day in building her—the timber she required wasted the woods of the Kingdom of Fife, and the money she cost (£30,000, in those days an enormous sum,) drained the Scottish treasury. Some writers assert that the account of this ship is fabulous, but Lindsay of Pitscottie avers that it is true; he says that the GREAT MICHAEL "had 6 cannon on a side, 3 great basils, two behind her dock and one before: 300 shot of small artillery—viz. Myand Falcon and battrel, and quarter falcon, slings, petichel serpens, and double dogs, bagtor and culvering, corsbow and handbow." She was manned, adds the same authority, "with 300 mariners, 6 score gunners, 1,000 men of war, forby her captain, skippers and quarter masters."

The Great Michael, was certainly for her day, the wonder of the time. The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture says:—"To give an idea of the enormous quantity of timber necessary to construct a ship of war, we may observe that 2,000 tons or 3,000 loads, are computed to be required for a 74. Now, reckoning fifty oaks to the acre of 100 years' standing, and the quantity in each tree to be a load and a half, it would require forty acres of oak forest to build one seventy-four: and the quantity increases in a great ratio for the largest class of line of battle ships. The average duration of these vast machines, when employed, is computed to be fourteen years."

A NEW IDEA.—Beggars are pretty generally fertile in expedients. Those in London have lately hit upon a new mode of exciting the sympathy of the public, by appearing in an entirely new character, viz. with well washed faces and *disguised* in clean shirts! The ladies—bless their sympathetic souls!—on passing these fellows, are frequently heard to exclaim—"*What a nice clean poor man!* Ah! it is evident he does'nt spend his money in the public house." This comment is generally followed by alms, and the objects of it drive a very clear trade through the friendly aid of soapsuds and clean linen.

POLICE COURT, *Canton, China.*—Some of our young minds may be interested in the following affair of the heart and purse:—

"The Nun-hae Magistrate decided the other day the following case. About three years ago the son of a poor man named Chow was betrothed to the daughter of Hwang, who was still poorer. The girl was ten years of age and the boy twelve. Chow seeing the poverty of his friend, suggested that the girl Hwang should quit her parents and live with him till she became of age, and for her services he would give Hwang twenty dollars with which he might attempt some trade. The proposition pleased the other party and the thing was done. Hwang was unsuccessful with his dollars, and again was sunk in the deepest poverty. His wife and he, after a consultation what to do, agreed to send for their daughter, sell her, and then make the best apology they could to Chow.

The girl came home and they sold her for 80 dollars to a Tartar Mandarin, named Lew-lauo-urb, to become his daughter. Chow, after waiting a reasonable time for the return of his son's intended wife, sent for her, but she did not appear. He began to suspect something wrong, and went to Hwang's—where he discovered the truth. He became violent—Hwang absconded, and Chow hauled the wife before the magistrate. Lew-lauo-urb was sent for, and all parties acknowledged what had been done. The daughter was ordered to return to Chow—Lew-lauo-urb forfeited forty dollars of the price paid for the girl, and the wife Hwang, together with the go-between in selling the girl, were punished with twenty slaps on the face in the open Court.

YOUTH — When I was young—
When I was young! Ah! woful when!
Ah for the change 'twixt now and then.
This hour of clay not made with hands,
Than body that does me grievous wrong.
O'er hill and dale and mending sands,
How lightly then it flashed along;
Like those trim boats unknown of yore,
On winding lakes and rivers wide,
That ask no aid of sail or oar;
That fear no spite of wind or tide;
Nought cared this body for wind or weather,
When youth and I lived in't together.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—To excite a spirit of emulation among cultivators, to improve the varieties of fruits and vegetables, and to disseminate a knowledge of the art of gardening, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society offer the following premiums for esculent vegetables and fruits:

1st. For the best cauliflowers, not less than three in number, to be produced on or before the second Monday in May, 9th, 1831, a premium of $3.

2d. For the best cauliflower, grown in the open ground, not less than three in number, to be produced on or before the second Monday in July, 1831, a premium of $3.

3d. For the best early potatoes, not less than one peck, to be produced on or before the last Saturday in May, 28th, 1831, a premium of $2.

4th. For the best early cabbage, not less than six heads, to be produced on or before the last Saturday in May, 28th, 1831, a premium of $2.

5th. For the best early peas, not less than a half peck in quantity, to be produced on or before Saturday, 7th May, 1831, a premium of $2.

6th. For the best early peas grown in Pennsylvania, not less than a half peck, to be produced on or before Saturday, 21st May, 1831, a premium of $2.

7th. For the best brocoli, not less than three in number, to be produced on or before the second Monday in November, 1831, a premium of $3.

8th. For the best Melongena, (egg plant,) not less than three in number, to be produced on or before the second Monday in August, 1831, a premium of $2.

9th. For the best artichokes, not less than six in number, to be produced on or before the second Monday in June, 1831, a premium of $2.

10th. For the best cardoon, (cynara cardunculus,) not less than three stalks, to be produced on or before the second Monday in October, 1831, a premium of $2.

11th. For the best celery, not less than six stalks, to be produced on or before the second Monday in October, 1831, a premium of $2.

12th. For the best taragon, not less than two fair sized bunches, to be produced on or before the second Monday in May, 1831, a premium of $2.

13th. For the best tomato, (love apple,) not less than one dozen, to be produced on or before the last Wednesday in June, 1831, a premium of $2.

14th. For the best strawberries, not less than two quarts, to be produced on or before Saturday, 25th May, 1831, a premium of $3.

15th. For the best raspberries, not less than two quarts, to be produced on or before the second Monday in July, 1831, a premium of $3.

16th. For the best gooseberries, not less than one quart, to be produced during the season, in a ripe state, 1831, a premium of $2.

17th. For the best Cherries, not less than two pounds, to be produced on or before the last Monday in June, 1831, a premium of $3.

18th. For the best apricots, not less than two dozen, to be produced on or before the second Monday in July 1831, a premium of $2.

19th. For the best Pears, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the second Monday in October 1831, a premium of $3.

20th. For the best Pears, not less than half a peck, to be produced in a ripe state from December 1831, to the 2d Monday in March 1832, a premium of $5.

21st. For the best grapes, foreign, not less than four bunches, to be produced on or before the 2d Monday in October 1831, a premium of $3.

22d. For the best native grapes, not less than four bunches, to be produced on or before the 2d Monday in October 1831, a premium of $3.

23d. For the best plums, not less than two dozen, to be produced on or before the 2d Monday in October 1831, a premium of $2.

24th. For the best New Zealand spinich (tetragonia expensa,) not less than one peck in quantity, to be produced on the 2d Monday in August 1831, a premium of $2.

25th. For the best early apples, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the 2d Monday in August 1831, a premium of $2.

26th. For the best fall apples, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the 2d Monday in October 1831, a premium of $2.

27th. For the best winter apples, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or after the second Monday in January 1832, a premium of $3.

28th. For the best early peaches, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or before the second Monday in August 1831, a premium of $2.

29th. For the best late peaches, not less than half a peck, to be produced on or after the first Monday in October 1831, a premium of $3.

30th. For the introduction of any new and valuable seeds, fruits or plants during the year 1831, a premium of from $2 to $10 at the discretion of the society.

Fruits and vegetables may be sent to the store of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, No. 85 Chesnut street, where the Committee will attend for examination, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, from eight to nine o'clock.

The Winyaw (S. C.) Intelligencer confirms the account of the discovery of an isolated bed of gold, valued at $200,000, an amount, we believe, unprecedented in the history of mines and mining.

To converse well is of more importance in every-day life than to write ill. But they are both talents or acquirements of inestimable value, the possession of one of which could in no instance exclude that of the other. On the contrary, if properly cultivated, they are mutual promoters.

Virtue in an intelligent and free creature, of whatever rank in the scale of being, is nothing less than a conformity of disposition and practice to the necessary, eternal and unchangeable rectitude of the Divine nature.

Glass Cutting Factory.

THE subscriber still continues the Glass Cutting Business in all its various branches, and has at his store, No. 68 North Third street, Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of a finish of Glass, Cut, plain and pressed furniture kinds &c. of all kinds. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine previous to purchasing, as every article will be sold at the lowest factory prices by R. S. RISLEY.
oct. 23—tf

To Foreigners, and Others

Who may wish to void the inevitable expense of city residence.

THE subscriber offers to sell, or let three or four commodious brick and stone dwelling houses, all of them detached, all such a sufficient garden.—Two of them with stable carriage house, &c. suitable to those in easy circumstances, but all of them comfortable and genteel, with or or all of which may be had an additional quantity of land to accommodate a purchaser or tenant. They are all situate in or near the pleasant Village of Hacketts, as a agreeable distance from town, 4 miles west of the Permanent Bridge.

There is also a handsome orchard of excellent land containing about two acres, facing on the main road, the rear of which is covered with trees of choicest fruit, now in full bearing, and the front (which is spacious) affording one of the best central sites for building in the neighbourhood, commanding a full prospect of the city of Philadelphia, and many miles on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

For agreeableness of locality, salubrity of situation, conveniences of neighbours, and of stage and market wagons continual passing through the place, supplying the inhabitants, the place is known to those who need such accommodations is entitled to high consideration, and will be found on inspection to be inferior to none in the vicinity of Philadelphia. There is but one Physician, and he a skilful man. JNO PRENTICE,
ap. 30—6t Blockley, near Haddington Village.

Clermont Academy.

THIS Institution is about three miles north from PHILADELPHIA. The situation is retired, pleasant and healthful. The buildings are very spacious, and well adapted to the accomodation of the School; and are surrounded by ample grounds for exercise and recreation. The facilities to improvement have been recently much increased, by the employment of additional Teachers, and the enlargement of the Library and Philosophical Apparatus. The course of instruction comprehends every department of science essential to a liberal education.

Lectures and Exercises in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, &c. are given to all the students throughout the year, each in its appropriate season. In addition to the English, the Classical School has three separate Teachers; one for Greek and Latin and one each for the Spanish and French, both such their native languages. In the French and Spanish Classes are several students who speak those languages as their mother tongue; thus affording to other an excellent opportunity for acquiring a practical use of them. A Teacher of Drawing and Painting also gives regular and efficient instruction in his department.

The primary design of the institution is to qualify young men thoroughly for usual and active life—and while we confine ourselves principally to those branches of learning which are essential to the man of business, a care will be exerted to inspire the students with a taste for general literature, and a fondness for the study of nature. The plan of government is mild and parental; and both in the family and in the school, no exertion is spared that will contribute to the morning, morals, health and comfort of those who may be confided to our care.

The charge for tuition in English boarding and washing, is $35 a quarter, with $5 for each language, and $10 for Drawing, additional, payable quarterly in advance.

Apply at the School, or by letter addressed to the subscriber, near Frankford Pa.

SAMUEL S. GREGOM, Principal.

april 30—4t

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one THOMAS ANDERSON, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Book, which is in the words following, to wit:—

"Superstition Detected, comprising a Comic Narrative of the Convicting and Confirmation; together with his last Will and Confession. By a Connecticut Brickmaker. To which is added the Downfall of Despotism. A Poem. By the Author of the American Minstrel.

None are so deaf, so blind, and so unwise,
As those who stop their ears, and shut their eyes
Ask the grave priest what's the most solemn thought,
He'll lower his chin and hands, and answer—"Hell."

The right whereof he claims as proprietor, in conformity with an act of Congress, entitled, An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District.

The above-mentioned Comedy is probably the most comic I ever before published; and while its farcingitudinable *blaze* of wit is a pleasant palliative, (if not sovereign remedy,) for those dismal modern diseases, *hypochondria* and *dyspepsia*; its good sense is warranted as an *infallible cure* for a more grievous hereditary intellectual disorder, it is SUPERSTITION.

The work is to be sold at No. 140 Chesnut street, opposite the American Sunday School Union Book-store; and also at No. 38 South Eighth street.

Price 25 cents. april 23—4t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Proprietress Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Beam stresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

Orders received for Schuylkill Coal of a superior quality

Cooks and Girls for house work, provided with situations gratis.

TO LET, a part of a convenient house including the kitchen, in a pleasant situation. the rent will be taken out in board. may 7—6t*

NEW SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP,

No. 38 SANSOM STREET,

South Side, Second Door below Eighth.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia, that he has commenced giving instruction in Penmanship, on the most popular European system with important additions by himself. The eminent superiority of this system over all others now in use, for acquiring to a certainty, in a limited number of Lessons, an easy, elegant and extremely rapid hand, is amply sustained by the highest recommendations. The simplicity and unerring principle of this system are such that the youngest scholar may learn in 8 lessons to execute with a freedom and beauty of style that heretofore required years on the ordinary system. The additions paper the subscriber has made to the system warrant him in saying that he will engage to make any lady or gentleman a good writer in eight lessons, let their hand be ever so wretched. The following recommendations to the system, among others, may be mentioned:—

"By the assistance of this method, any person, however bad his writing, will acquire perfection and celerity in a very few lessons."—*European Magazine.*

"It is an admirable system, by which not only excellence in writing may be acquired with ease, but a wretched hand be corrected, and bad habits be reformed, by those who from long practice, may be considered as incapable of deriving any benefit from rules, or improvement from examples."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

References:—
Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D.
Gen. WILLIAM DUNCAN.
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, Esq.
Hon. JOEL B. SUTHERLAND.
Messrs. D. B. & J. C. STAATZ.

That particular attention may be paid to the pupils, the classes are limited to six. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their residence, by leaving their address as above. Hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

N. B. The subscriber wishes it to be distinctly understood that if he should fail to complete the Pupils in 8 lessons, *the fee will be refunded.* J. A. RAY.

may 7—6t*

Printable Books.

SERMONS, by Sherlock, Barrow, Scott, Davies, Dwight, Hannah, Witherspoon, Blair, Saurin, Luther, Calvin, Leighton, Doddridge, Watts, Horsley, and others.

Commentaries, by Henry, Ludeer, M'Night, Horne, Scott Gill, Doddridge, Brown, Clarke, and others.

Church History, by Mosheim, Milner, Sabine, Harvies, and Priestley.

Works of President Edwards, new edition; Doddridge, Leighton, Owen, Taylor, Foley, Lowth, Hunter, &c.

Smethouse's History of the Bible; Shuckford's Connexion of Sacred History.

Polyglott Bibles; Family do. assorted, and Historys.

Lexicons, generally, all at reasonable prices, at the BOOK SHOP,
191 South Fifth street.

☞ The advertiser attends public book sales, and sells at small advances. may 7—3t

470 Silver Watches,

FROM $3 50 to $10 each warranted to run. Patent Levers, Gold and Silver of the most approved makers. 1,500 pair Gold Ear Rings, from 75 cts to $20 00 per pair. 3,000 Breast Pins and Finger Rings, from $2 00 to 25 per doz. A variety of fancy goods, Steel and Gilt, Silver Spoons, Spectacles, and Thimbles, &c. &c. &c. For wholesale at reduced prices, and on liberal terms. Most of the above goods manufactured and for sale by B. ROBINSON, at his store, No. 62 Market street, between Second and Third streets one door above Strawberry street, south side. feb. 26—3m

PENMANSHIP.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city are informed, that H. MEGONEGAL has removed his WRITING ACADEMY to the south west corner of Sixth and Race streets, opposite Franklin Square, where he will teach his new system of Mercantile Penmanship in a superior style, and will double the facility of any other system in the Union. This system is calculated not only for a superior mercantile hand, offices of record, lawyers &c., but for a lady's letter hand, and for persons who write in a stiff, cramped style, as well as for persons of tremulous persons to write a free, easy, and particularly a light hand. Many persons have acquired it in five lessons, of one hour each; but the subscriber wishes the students to write from twelve to thirty lessons, that the hand may be permanently established, and the writing be straight without lines.

N. B. The rooms are open from six A. M to ten, P. M. Ladies write in separate rooms.

BOOK KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed his new Treatise on Book Keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book keepers of the first taste. His system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction enables his students to acquire in from ten to twenty lessons generally, a superior knowledge of that science, together with his new form of Books, and an unerring Rule for Dr and Cr.

EVENING CLASSES, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open. oct 2—tf

Hatters' Furs & Trimmings.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, of superior quality, to wit:—

Canada Beaver Skins,
Muskrat Skins,
White and brown Otter Fur,
do. do. do. Beaver do.
do. do. do. Musquash do.
Raw and Carretted Coney do.
do. do. Russia do.
Fine Saxony and Spanish Hat Bodies.

with a large and general assortment of Hatters' Trimmings and Furs of every description, and will be sold at very reduced prices. All orders from the country punctually attended to. RICHARD PRYOR, jr.

No. 31 Chesnut street, between Second and Third sts. apri. 9—2m

Embossing Establishment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has established the Embossing of Leather, Silks, Velvet, Muslins, &c. at No. 254 North Second street, above Callowhill street, Philadelphia, where he will furnish embossed or emboss gold and silver covered leather linings, silk and muslin tips for HATS of a variety of patterns. Also, leather for piano forts, globe and port folio covers, ladies shoes, pocket books, ewelry boxes, instrument cases, stacks, silks, velvet, muslin for curtains, covers, vests, &c. &c. all of which he will furnish, or emboss on as accommodating terms as any other Manufacturer in the United States. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. feb 19—3m H. DORSEY MACARTNEY.

Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment.

Philadelphia, June 8-h, 1830.

RESPECTED SIR,—My present object in writing to you, is to express the high opinion I have of that valuable medicine called Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment. I have been severly afflicted with the inflammatory rheumatism for six years, and after having tried several popular remedies to no good purpose, I used two bottles of your medicine, (the Jebb's Liniment,) and now am entirely free from that very troublesome disease. Whenever damp weather came on, I had it very severely, but since I used your medicine, I have never felt it, although I have been wet to the skin once, and had my feet very wet several times since. The medicine I procured from one of your agents, while on a tour through New England. You are at liberty to publish this, or show it to any of your friends or acquaintances. Some of them will probably know me, as I am known in Boston, Providence, &c. Very respectfully,

(Signed.) ALEXANDER LEVY.

Mr. T. KIDDER.

For sale by J. THOMPSON, No. 4 North Second street; and J. W. FLICKWIR, South Second street, opposite German april 23—3mo

REMOVAL.

STEPHEN NORTH

HAS removed his WHOLESALE DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE, from No. 17 Franklin Place, near the Post Office, to No 50 North Third street, within two doors of Arch street, (west side.)

To Country Merchants and Others.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the above business of Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, respectfully inform their friends and the public that every attention will be paid to the orders they may receive, both as to the selection of the purest articles and the despatch with which such orders will be executed.

STEPHEN NORTH.
jan. 8—tf EDWARD C. ALLEN.

CIRCULAR.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Comp'y.
Philadelphia, March 10th 1831.

SIR, I am directed by the Board of Managers to inform you, that we are now prepared to ship Coal, and solicit your orders, which shall receive, as usual, our particular attention. The price of our Coal, and times of payment, for the present season, are as follow, viz—by the cargo, five dollars per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered on board of vessels at the Company's wharves on the Delaware; and for any quantity not exceeding 100 tons, payment to be made on the 1st of November; above that quantity, one half on the 1st of November, and the other half on the 1st of January.

The Coal shipped by this Company will be delivered to you free from any free stuff, except that which is unavoidably made in loading and discharging the vessels, as it is carefully raked before being put on board.

It will be observed that no advantage of credit is gained by postponing the time of giving the orders; and I therefore take the liberty of recommending that you should obtain your supply at an early period, while freight and insurance are low. The disappointment experienced by many of our customers, by reason of delaying their orders until near the close of the last season, induces us to urge these considerations upon your attention.

The character of the Lehigh Coal is so well known, that we do not deem it necessary to solicit any recommendation of its quality. Respectfully,

april 9—6t OTIS AMMIDON, Treasurer.

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

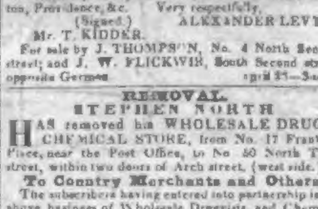
Joseph Swartz,

NO. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioner's Hall, Philadelphia, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior

DOMESTIC CARPETING,

Among which he would particularly recommend, for durability and neatness, a quantity of fine cloth plaid and venitian patterns. Those who favour him by calling he trusts will be satisfied with the quality and prices of his goods.

N. B. Weaving of every description punctually executed, and materials for all kinds of carpet purchased as above. april 23—3m



CITY HAT WAREHOUSE.

Superior Hats, at $4 25.

Notice to the Fashionable and Economical.

THE closing of the winter calls to our recollection the enjoyment of spring, its delightful promenades &c. &c. Fully aware of the importance of meeting Nature, by clothing ourselves with every thing beautiful, the proprietors of the City Hat Warehouse offers Hats at the moderate price of FOUR DOLLARS and twenty five cents, which he will warrant to retain their color, shape and superior gloss, and which, for beauty, durability, lightness and elasticity and economy, are not excelled, if equalled by any heretofore sold at 8 or 9 dollars. As there has been a number of the trade who have been continually trying to injure this Economical and Fashionable Establishment, the proprietor would invite the public to call and examine, before they purchase. He has received the latest Fashions, and beautiful style of the late cast worn by the most fashionable of London and Paris, and has been greatly admired by all who have seen its peculiar neatness.—As there was a number of gentlemen disappointed in not receiving their hats, they are respectfully invited to call and receive them, as the subscriber has made arrangements so that none can be disappointed. All tastes suited. No deviation in price, as small profits will not allow of it. P. BREMOND,

☞ Those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts. 23 Chesnut street, formerly Fletcher & Co.
april 9—tf

SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Reduced in Price.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute orders for schuylkill Coal of a superior quality at $4 50 per ton of 2240 lb. delivered on board of vessels, in quantities not less than a cargo, at his wharf, Locust street, on Schuylkill.

The Coal offered is of the first quality; it shall be carefully raked and put on board as free from dust as the nature of the article will admit. The terms cash, or approved paper with interest added.

Coal, of the same quality as that offered above, will be delivered to consumers, carefully screened, in such quantities as may be required for domestic purposes, at $5 50 per ton of 2240 lb. Application may be made at the yard or at the Schuylkill Mine Hill Coal Office, No 126 Arch street, 3d door above Ninth st.

march 26—tf SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Falling Axes, Chissels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S

Hardware Store, No. 248 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia dec 19—tf

Incorruptible Porcelain Tooth.

Or Natural Teeth, with the Gum Extracted.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he sells the Porcelain or Purified Natural Teeth, at all descriptions on moderate terms. The approved Porcelain Teeth which he manufactures are of all shades calculated to correspond with the natural ones as near as any made in the Union. Operations on the teeth performed on reasonable terms. Parents are solicited to call and have their children's Teeth attended to before they become crowded, and thereby ruined. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Dentist.

No 47 North eighth street, 4 doors below Arch street, Philadelphia. april 2—2m

WOOD TURNING.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 Bank Alley, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the merchants' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a STEAM ENGINE for TURNING, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction.—Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts
march 5—3m

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscribers take this method to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Morocco Leather Manufacturing, in all its